"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and vicinity are fair and cool, with northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,356. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1897. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The press of Paris assert that official circles regard it as useless to suppress the import duty on wheat. The price of bread has advanced, and there are fears of a popular demonstration in Marseilles. Anti-Semitic riots occurred in Pilsen, Bohemia; the military was called out, and twenty-nine arrests were made. The Daily Chronicle of London announces this morning that the strike at the slate quarries of Lord Penrhyn in Wales is ended. The men have won a complete victory, Lord Penrhyn conceding them the full right to combine.—Page 5.

Page 1.

A movement has been started among hack owners in this city which may soon result in lowering the cab fare to 25 cents per mile.

Three prisoners escaped from the Ulster County Jail early yesterday morning by sawing the bars. They have not been recaptured.

The steam yacht Adele, with her owner, A. K. Banta, and guests aboard, ran ashore on Swinburne Island, because the Captain lost his bearings. Little damage was done.

Mrs. George Kuenzli was run down by a bicyclist in West New York and received probably fatal injuries. Her husband was also run down at the same place recently and severely injured.

William W. Lawrence shot and dangerously wounded Judge Seaver of Woodstock, Vt., the crime being the outcome of domestic difficulty between Lawrence and his wife, which had come up before Judge Seaver for decision.

A remarkable electric storm struck New York just before sunset last evening. Inky clouds swept over from New Jersey, obscuring the sun's rays. Then a squall reached the city, and the rain fell in sheets while the clouds changed to a yellowish gray.

Congressmen Quigg and Wilson saw President McKinley yesterday in regard to the Brooklyn Postmastership. It is intimated that Wilson is to be appointed to the position, and that this will be regarded by the anti-Low Republicans as an indorsement of their position.

Only one slight skirmish took place yesterday in the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania, and in both sides were resting. The strikers threaten to take up marching tactics again to-day. When the conference of operators and miners assembles a lively meeting is expected.

The Metropolitan Traction Company has a fight on its hands with Mrs. Isabella Harris, a widow whose home overhangs the Hudson River. The company has put up an awning for the horses of its Forty-second Street line and driven hooks into the house which Mrs. Harris occupies.

Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, has declared against Mr. Low. Carl A. Lewenstein of the German-American Reform Union said yesterday the German voters are tired of reform and will not support Mr. Low for Mayor. He said the Germans would support the Tammany candidate if a good man is chosen.

Page 2.

Chicago brokers talked of the rise in the price of wheat yesterday. Most of them predicted still higher figures on account of the actual shortage in the world's supply.

Three fights and a general riot occurred yesterday in Unity, a camp of negro workmen near Pittsburg. One man was fatally shot and others are badly wounded.

The anti-Tammany faction of the Progressive Democratic League held a meeting at Teutonia Hall yesterday. An invitation was accepted to send delegates to a conference of the silver organizations, to be held at 61 East Fourth Street this evening.

Page 3.

The contest for the pennant of the New York Cricket Association is very close. Three clubs may tie for first place.

Many crews were out on the Harlem River yesterday practicing for the Middle States regatta, which will be rowed on Labor Day. Not an accident was reported.

Preparations for the big Futurity race to be run to-morrow at the Sheepshead Bay track are completed. The value of the stake, it is estimated will be $43,000, and about a dozen of the most promising youngsters in training will compete for it.

Page 8.

A big phosphate plant at Paulsborough, N. J., was burned yesterday and a schooner lying in the river.

Passengers on La Gascogne were subjected to the annoyances from the operation of the new customs regulations. It took three hours to go through L. de Rutherfurd's trunks and he had to pay $600 duty.

Hotel keepers and amusement proprietors at Coney Island were in a panic for an hour yesterday because the police made them close up tight. They resumed business, however. District Attorney Backus was pleased with the situation.

Physicians yesterday announced themselves in favor of a permanent subway for gas and water and sewage pipes. They said the disturbance of the soil, permeated with sewage and alive with germs, fostered malaria and kindred diseases.

Col. Walter Katte, one of the Commissioners for the Park Avenue improvement, has decided to fight the resolution passed by a majority of the Commissioners removing him as superintending engineer of the work.

The Boran and Lenahan families, living in a tenement in Fifty-seventh Street, disputed over the ownership of a foundling kitten and quarreled last Winter. The breach has just been healed by the efforts of the animal, which is now a cat, presenting as a peace offering five little feline olive branches.

Albert S. Warner, the lawyer who is supposed to have been interested in the kidnapping of the Conway boy in Albany, is still missing. The police have searched all his old haunts without success. He is said to have confided to a friend to whom he tried to borrow $200 the details of a scheme to kidnap children and hold them for ransom.

The Merchants' Associations expects a greater number of visiting buyers this week. New territory in the Southwest and South has been opened up by excursion rates. Visitors express surprise to find New York so far ahead in manufactures. They say they had regarded it only as a great financial centre. Active work planned by the Advisory Board. Buyers give their views as to prosperous conditions all through the country.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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THE BERMUDA TO BE SOLD.

Capt. Murphy of the Filibuster Serving Out a Sentence in Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The British steamship Ethelwold, Capt. List, arrived at this port from Port Antonio, Jamaica, to-night, having on board as passengers, in addition to Commissioner of Navigation Eugene Tyler Chamberlain and Dr. Parker of Washington, two of the crew of the alleged filibustering steamer Bermuda, which had been seized out there by the British Government. It was learned from Mr. Chamberlain that Capt. Murphy of the Bermuda had been adjudged guilty of violation of the quarantine laws and sentenced to pay a fine of £100 or undergo thirty days' imprisonment. He chose the latter and is now serving his time. The Bermuda will be sold by the British authorities.

LUETGERT TRIAL TO-DAY.

Chicago Sausagemaker Threatens to Make Scenes in Court.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Sausagemaker Luetgert, whose trial for wife murder will begin to-morrow, said to-day that he would take the stand in his own behalf, and if any of the State's witnesses lied about him he would call them down in court unless the Judge placed a plaster over his mouth. It is believed he will cause a number of scenes during the trial.

OPPOSED TO SETH LOW

Ottendorfer Declares Against the Choice of the Citizens' Union.

SOHMER'S FRIENDS REJOICE

But It Is Not Certain the Register Would Suit the New Ally of Democracy—Herman Sulzer on the Candidates' Chances.

Tammany leaders who have counted for months on the support of the German-American voters in the coming municipal campaign on the personal liberty and open Sunday issues had their hopes partially confirmed yesterday by an interview with Oswald Ottendorfer cabled from Carlsbad to The World. Incidentally the friends of Register William Sohmer, who are working with might and main to secure his nomination for Mayor on the Tammany ticket, were greatly encouraged by the day's development.

The editor of the Staats-Zeitung declared positively against Seth Low for Mayor, and said: "It would be an insult to the intelligence of the voters of New York to expect them to select a Republican Mayor. If the Democracy shows any sense it will sweep the field. I want to vote for a Democrat. The present so-called reform administration has been a complete failure. Col. Waring's administration of the Street Cleaning Department is the only really notable success of the administration."

Herman Ridder, manager of Mr. Ottendorfer's newspaper, and Sheriff Tamsen, the President of the German-American Reform Union, were both out of town yesterday, the former having gone with an excursion to Yosemite Park.

Germans Tired of Reform.

Carl A. Lewenstein, Secretary of the German-American Reform Union, said: "I was much surprised that Mr. Ottendorfer should express so decided a stand thus early in the campaign. His paper has so far given no declaration on the subject, and some of us in the Union, before he went to Europe, tried to sound him on the subject, but failed to discover his views.

"As to the policy of the Union in the coming campaign, there has been no official action, but I will say candidly that our people are disgusted with reform. They hate the very word. They feel, exactly as Mr. Ottendorfer says, that government by the reformers has been a fiasco. Several times there has been an effort within the organization to cut the word reform out of our title, because the leaders say the Germans are so sick of reform they won't join us on account of the name.

"Now as to Mr. Low. Personally the Germans, I think, consider him a pure and able man. But if he is nominated by the Republicans they won't support him. They can't forget the Raines law and Rooseveltism. Mr. Low made a good, liberal Mayor in Brooklyn, so they say. In 1894 we did a great deal for the Republican ticket, for Mr. Strong promised before the election he would give us a liberal enforcement of the excise. After the election he gave us the cold shoulder."

When Mr. Lewenstein was asked regarding candidates he declared Frederic R. Coudert, whom Mr. Ottendorfer announced he favored, was scarcely a possibility. Mr. Sohmer, he thought would suit a great many German-Americans as a Tammany candidate, but he doubted whether Mr. Ottendorfer would accept him. He was the man defeated by Sheriff Tamsen in 1894. He thought Mr. Ottendorfer and the union together would be able to sway about 35,000 votes to the support of the Tammany candidate if a satisfactory man is chosen.

Tauscher de Sleghardt, Vice President of the G. A. R., Executive Committee, said he agreed with Mr. Ottendorfer in general, but he declined to make any predictions as to what the union would do. He thought there would be only two tickets in the Greater New York fight, and that the Tammany candidate, whoever he might be, had the better chance of gaining the German vote.

Favor Register Sohmer.

Among the advocates of Register Sohmer Herman Sulzer, Secretary of the Association of Ballroom and Park Proprietors, is the most enthusiastic. He said yesterday:

"Mr. Ottendorfer is right—the people are tired of reform and reformers. They are sick of increased taxes. Tammany will elect the next Mayor, and the strongest candidate she can find is William Sohmer.

"No, I don't think Mr. Coudert would do, even if he is Ottendorfer's choice. Next to Sohmer is Judge Dugro or ex-Postmaster Dayton. But the strongest candidate is the man I named first. We've only begun sending out circulars, and already we have 4,000 voters enrolled for Sohmer. Four hundred societies have responded to our invitation to indorse Sohmer to the Tammany organization. The Swedish societies, 40 in number; 93 Bohemian societies, and 104 societies of the Platt-Deutsche Volks Verein are supporting him. They represent at least 25,000 voters, and by the middle of September we expect to have about 100,000 enrolled for him."

Mr. Sulzer said the Germans respected Low, but feared his affiliations with reformers would lead him to repeat the blunders of the present administration.

Michael Heumann, President of the same association, said he had just returned from Europe, but did not see Mr. Ottendorfer there. He had a good word to say for Mr. Low, and said he had made a splendid and liberal Mayor in Brooklyn, but if Low is named by the Citizens' Union and the Republicans and Sohmer by Tammany, he believed the majority of the Germans would go for Sohmer. As to Mr. Ottendorfer's statement that between Low and Croker he would vote for neither, he said it was idle to talk of Croker, for neither did Croker want the nomination nor would Tammany think of putting him up as its candidate.

HORSE FELL INTO A HOLE.

He Kicked and Plunged and Injured Several Persons in a Carriage.

Patrick Guidera of 233 East Ninety-fifth Street, with his wife and daughter, together with Mrs. Kate Duggan of 215 East Ninety-fourth Street, and her three small children, was taking a drive in the annexed district yesterday afternoon in a surrey drawn by one big horse, when at Cedar Avenue and Fordham Landing Road the horse became unmanageable and plunged into an excavation being made there for a sewer. The horse kicked and plunged, damaging the surrey considerably and breaking the harness.

All of the occupants of the vehicle were thrown out and more or less injured. The children suffered most. Little Joseph Guidera received a lascerated wound of the forehead and contusions of the body; Ambrose Duggan received a cut on the leg, and Cecelia Duggan cuts of the mouth, chin, and neck.

After the injured had been attended by a surgeon from Fordham Hospital, the horse was put to the surrey again and the party went on.

Man Banished from Skaguay.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 22.—The steamer Coquitlam, from Dyea and Skaguay, brings word that a man has been banished from Skaguay by prospectors for attempting to collect a toll of 50 cents from each person crossing a tree which he had felled across a creek on the trail. Twelve hours were given him in which to get out.

The day the steamer left there five men arrived with $40,000 in gold dust.

Broke 975 Clay Pigeons with a Rifle.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 22.—Adolph Toopperwein of San Antonio, Texas, made a remarkable performance to-day, breaking 975 clay pigeons out of 1,000, using a 22-calibre repeating rifle. This breaks his own record of 955 out of 1,000, which was the world's record until to-day.

TRUCE IN THE COAL STRIKE.

Only One Slight Skirmish Yesterday, but Trouble Is Expected at the Conference To-day.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—Both sides in the coal miners' strike were apparently resting to-day, but it was developed that at the conference to-morrow there will probably be trouble. By many it is believed that M. D. Ratchford, the National President of the miners' organization, will not be present. It is claimed that he will stick to his original assertion that he will not agree to arbitrate unless all the States involved are represented. It is a well-recognized fact that the operators of other States will not join the local operators in the movement for arbitration. If Ratchford prove obdurate, the conference will be useless.

Religious services were held in several of the strikers' camps to-day, and all were largely attended, but notwithstanding the religious spirit pervading the camps, a conflict between workers and strikers took place in the afternoon, during which three strikers were badly hurt.

Five of the men who are working for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company this afternoon went to William Seamon's boarding house, about one and a half miles from the Oak Hill tipple, where a number of strikers are quartered, for the purpose of persuading the strikers to go to work. The meeting was a stormy one, and resulted in Antonio Podasky being shot near the heart, the bullet going almost through his body. Grongron Pimold was shot in the eye, and Batiste Dalmeso was cut with a razor. The injured men are all strikers. This was the only disturbance recorded at the camps to-day.

The report that the Sandy Creek camp will be abandoned is denied by the strikers, and they say that men will be sent there from Plum Creek and Turtle Creek. The strikers say that they will resume their marching tactics in the morning, claiming that under the ruling of Judge Goff in the West Virginia cases they have this right. The Sheriff does not say to-night what course he will pursue in the morning should marching begin, merely declaring that he is ready to meet every emergency.

WALES QUARRY STRIKE ENDED.

The Men Win, Lord Penrhyn Giving Them the Full Right to Combine.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Daily Chronicle announces this morning the settlement of the long-pending strike in the famous slate quarries of Lord Penrhyn, in Wales.

The men have won a complete victory, Lord Penrhyn conceding them the full right to combine.

This has been one of the most remarkable of labor disputes. The complications began in August of last year, when a memorial signed by seven of his workmen was sent to Lord Penrhyn. The latter refused to recognize the organization of his employes, and later on, in the Spring of this year, he "suspended" the seventy-one committeemen who had organized the movement. A strike followed.

At the height of the controversy Lord Penrhyn, in describing his attitude, said that he did not object to any combination among his men, but that he was determined to remain master of his own quarry. At the same time, however, he persistently refused to recognize the combination which the workmen had created to formulate their demands and to conduct their case, namely the committee of seventy-one.

The Board of Trade intervened in the hope of bringing about a conference to settle the difficulty, But Lord Penrhyn could not tolerate the presence of a Board of Trade official because that would have constituted "a precedent for outside interference with the management of his private affairs," though this objection had little force, in view of the provisions of the Consolidation act. Lord Penrhyn's opposition to the committee and to the idea of a conference became so captious that when the workmen asked to have their own shorthand writer as well as his present at interviews he would not consent except with the ludicrous proviso that their shorthand writer should be some one of his own workmen, excluding the seventy-one who had been suspended. And not until now, eleven months after the threat to strike in six months' time if the grievances were still unredressed, has he been willing to recognize their right to send such a committee as was originally proposed to discuss the matter with him.

His arbitrary attitude, which culminated in the virtual closing of the quarry, caused great distress to the 2,000 workmen and their wives and families. The American interest in the closing, apart from the labor issues involved, lay in the fact that the users of slates in Great Britain were for a time compelled to turn to Pennsylvania as the only district where they could get a sufficient supply of good material, and many large orders crossed the Atlantic.

MRS. HARRIS'S BIG FIGHT.

A Widow in a Shanty on the Water Against the Metropolitan Traction Company.

The Metropolitan Traction Company has on its hands a fight with Mrs. Isabella Harris, a widow whose home overhangs the Hudson River.

The company has put up an awning for the horses of its Forty-second Street crosstown line at the west end of that street, on the north side. The awning is supported on one side by hooks driven into the house which Mrs. Harris occupies and claims to own and which is built on piles rising from the water. Mrs. Harris's front yard is the City of New York and her back yard is the Hudson River. Where the horses stand and wait for their cues to go on, there is a ledge bearing a few empty glass jars, the stock and fixtures of a candy and apple stand, which Mrs. Harris kept there—literally "kept" because nobody ever bought any of it, so far as can be learned. She says, however, that this enterprise was destroyed by the company building a cross track almost against her shanty.

The company claims to own the tidewater land over which Mrs. Harris's shanty stands. She says that she has clear title to the property because she and her husband bought it from a man named Haynes, who bought it from one Dale, who, so far as she knows, was the original owner. She has made no search of title, her idea evidently being that her own well-developed will and chain-lightning tongue will make her claims good anywhere with the incidental assistance of two sons and a Scotch terrier. With this equipment she has been fighting the company seven years, and has enlisted the alliance of Dock Commissioner O'Brien, who has insisted that the shanty should not be disturbed.

The company, being unable to get the house out of its way, decided to use it as an awning basis, and therefore inserted the hooks.

Mrs. Harris proposes to hang on these hooks an action for trespass. She says they have nearly pulled her house in two pieces, and that she is in hourly dread of having it split like a chestnut burr and leave her in the open air. She intends to sue forthwith, and the suit will probably determine the ownership of the aqueous premises. Furthermore, she will invoke the aid of the Board of Health to suppress what she calls a stable established against her residence.

Superintendent Hughes of the traction company says that if any trespass can be proved the damage will be repaired.

Mrs. Harris is the widow of William H. Harris, who was familiar to old New Yorkers as a driver of the Red Bird and Yellow Bird coaches on Fifth Avenue and later drove the first Green Line horse car that left the stables. During the war he served on the frigate Vermont, and the widow, who has been mother of thirteen children, draws a pension of $8 a month.

"Wait'll I git up," she said last night. "O'm on me back wid de worry and de smells, but wait'll I git up. O'll have thim hooks out of me roof and thim horses out of me yarrud or smash the company."

Horse Thief Awakes and Escapes.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 22.—Horse Thief Seymour, whose strange sleep, lasting several weeks, has puzzled the physicians here, awoke this morning and made his escape. The authorities now think that he has been feigning the trance state in which he appeared to be.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE

Congressmen Quigg and Wilson See the President in Relation to the Matter.

WILSON EXPECTS THE PLACE

An Intimation that His Appointment Will Be Regarded by the Anti-Low Republicans as an Indorsement of Their Position.

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The last Sunday for rest for President McKinley, prior to his departure from this Summer resort, was rather rudely broken to-day by the removal to this scene of the Worth-Platt Brooklyn controversy. The President started the day well by attending religious services in the drawing room of the hotel and listening to a sermon by the Rev. J. A. Gamble of Plattsburg, "Exalt Not Yourselves Too Highly" was the text of the discourse, and the President listened with grave attention.

Ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, Abner McKinley, and the ladies of the Presidential party were present, but Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, found no comfort in the service, and while the familiar strains of "Old Hundred" floated out of the windows, he sat outside and talked politics with Congressman Francis J. Wilson of Brooklyn. When service was over, Mr. Quigg intercepted the President in the corridor leading from the drawing room to his private apartments, and asked for a conference.

The President was evidently annoyed, and Mr. Quigg's conference did not last more than ten minutes, finishing in the President's room. Later Mr. Quigg thought that he might stay over until to-morrow and have a further talk with the Executive. Congressman Wilson, who is an active candidate for Postmaster of Brooklyn, and who is favored by Mr. Willis, who is against Worth, saw the President, but only for a few minutes.

Mr. Quigg was in close conference with Congressman Wilson after both had seen the President, and still later talked with Secretary of War Alger. He declined to talk much about the subject under consideration, saying that he had come up to see the President about a purely personal matter. He was asked if it was not designed to use Mr. Wilson as an addition to the Willis-Sharkey-Atterbury combination in Brooklyn against the Worth-Low forces, and answered: "Mr. Platt, as United States Senator, is entitled to name the Postmaster of Brooklyn."

"Did President McKinley give you any encouragement as to Mr. Wilson's candidacy?" he was asked.

"I decline to talk about the matter. I did not come here with Mr. Wilson. His presence here is a mere coincidence," said Mr. Quigg.

"But he is a candidate for Postmaster, is he not?" was the next query.

"I am sure I don't know. You had better ask him about it."

"With what Brooklyn faction does Mr. Wilson train?"

"The Willis faction," answered Mr. Quigg, and then immediately he added: "Yes; Mr. Willis is, I think, against Mr. Worth."

"Then Mr. Wilson would be not at all objectionable to Mr. Platt?"

Mr. Quigg twirled his mustache and thought twice before he remarked: "The President will not name a man antagonistic to Mr. Platt; at least, that is my personal opinion. Mr. Platt, however, can give you more assurance of that than I can."

One of Mr. Wilson's friends who was present said: "Mr. Wilson will resign his office of Congressman very soon, and will be named as Postmaster."

At 5:30 o'clock Mr. Wilson was summoned to a conference with President McKinley, and was with him for about an hour. When Mr. Wilson came from the interview with the President he said: "I had a very satisfactory talk with the President. I cannot say at this time what transpired, and I do not wish to talk about the Brooklyn Postmastership. I have known Mr. McKinley for come time, having served in Congress with him. I also know Mrs. McKinley, and visited with her also."

Mr. Wilson's manner was one of satisfaction, and the impression among his personal friends was that he had been assured by the President that he would be appointed. Mr. Quigg, who saw the President just after Mr. Wilson left, declined to talk.

If Mr. Wilson be appointed by the President to the Postmastership it will mean, in his view, an indorsement by the Administration of the policy outlined by Mr. Willis in his letter on the Low candidacy for Mayor of the Greater New York, and reaffirmed by Mr. Wilson to-night, when he said:

"I believe that if Mr. Low came before the regular city convention he might receive the nomination for Mayor, but it is not within the province of reason to expect that the regular Republican organization will allow independents to name a candidate and then ask for the machinery of the party to elect him, especially when, for all other purposes, the independents repudiate that machinery."

The President declined to talk upon the matter to-night, and Mr. Porter, his secretary, said there was nothing new to be said. Both Mr. Quigg and Mr. Wilson left for home to-night.

The arrangements for the departure of the Presidential party from here to-morrow night are all completed. The last entertainment is to be a minstrel performance by the waiters. The party will leave on a special train, composed of President Depew's private car and two Wagner cars. They will arrive in Buffalo at 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

THREE PRISONERS ESCAPE.

The Bars of Ulster County Jail Sawed by Burglars.

KINGSTON, Aug. 22.—This morning Robert Smith, jailer of the Ulster County Jail, was awakened by James Reynolds, who is serving a sixty-day sentence, who told him that three of the prisoners had sawed the bars of a window and escaped. Upon investigation Jailer Smith found that four iron bars of the inner and outer gratings that covered the rear hall corridor of the second floor had been sawed, leaving an opening about fourteen inches square, through which the prisoners had escaped. The missing men are John Boylan, who broke into the residence of Editor John W. Searing of this city, and who was caught in New York while in a drunken sleep, loaded down with silver and jewelry; William Lasher, under indictment for burglary in Saugerties, and Charles Sullivan, a bicycle thief. They had lowered themselves to the ground with strips from a blanket.

Owing to the hot weather, the prisoners had not been locked in their cells, but were allowed access to the hall. The other prisoners were asleep when the burglars finished cutting the bars, and did not awake till the jailer entered. One of them is Joseph Decker, who killed William Gardiner of the town of Gardiner.

Sheriff Schantz, who lives at Highland, was notified of the jail delivery. A reward was offered for the captire of the prisoners, who are still at large.

Planas Not an Anarchist.

Officers from the Immigration Bureau called at the Hotel Espanol, in Fourteenth Street, Saturday evening in quest of M. Planas, who arrived on the Umbria Saturday and was suspected of being a Spanish Anarchist. They found Planas in the parlor of the hotel. He gave the officials, through an interpreter, a complete history of himself and an account of his movements for the last two years. P. Riesgo, proprietor of the Hotel Espanol, became surety for Planas's appearance at the Barge Office yesterday morning. At the time appointed he was on hand and satisfied the officials that he was not the Anarchist who bears the same name, but that he was a Cuban patriot. He was therefore allowed to return to the hotel, where, he says, he will spend several weeks.

15 HURT IN A COLLISION

Trolley Car and Tally-Ho Coach Crash Together Near Sheepshead Bay.

TWO ARE LIKELY TO DIE

John Palmer Association of Brooklyn Returning from Day's Outing Wrecked by Marcy Avenue Car at Bay and Ocean Avenues.

Fifteen persons, men and women, were more or less seriously injured last evening in a collision between a trolley car of the Marcy Avenue line and a tally-ho coach loaded with the members and friends of the John Palmer Association of Brooklyn returning home from a day's outing at Plum Beach, via Sheepshead Bay. The accident occurred near the junction of Bay and Ocean Avenues.

Some of the injured were passengers on the trolley car, but the majority, including the driver, who, it is thought, is mortally hurt, were on the coach. Two horses were killed instantly and two others were so badly hurt that it was necessary to shoot them.

The injured persons are:

COMONEY, FRED, 292 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn; tally-ho passenger. Contusion of hip and both legs sprained. Driven home.

CORRAJEE, JULIA, 350 Madison Street, New York; passenger on trolley car; head and face lascerated and suffering from shock; taken home in carriage.

DRESSLER, ANNIE, 50 Locust Street, Brooklyn; passenger on trolley car; crushed by dashboard of car; seriously injured. Taken home by her husband.

GROITY, JOHN, Brooklyn, lascerated face and scalp and internal injuries. Taken to Seney Hospital.

GRUTT, WILLIAM, 738 Hart Street, Brooklyn, driver of the tally-ho; fracture of the pelvis and concussion of the brain. Taken to the Seney Hospital. Likely to die.

GRUTT, JOHN, 142 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, assistant coach driver; suffering from shock and cut about head; driven to his home.

MAHER, W. H., 683 Union Avenue, Brooklyn; tally-ho passenger. Face and head lascerated and right leg sprained.

PALMER, JOHN J., Jr., 22 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn; tally-ho passenger; scalp wounds.

PRIMROSE, WILLIAM, 137 McKibben Street, Brooklyn; tally-ho passenger; contusions on back and ribs. Injured man is a special policeman, and was taken to Sheepshead Bay Police Station.

RITTENER, GEORGE, Maspeth, L. I., passenger on trolley car; cut about hands and face; driven home.

SCHLIEGER, HENRY, 46 Himrod Street, Brooklyn; passenger on trolley car; cut over right temple; driven home.

SEAWARD, SAMUEL, 110 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Tally-ho passenger. Fractured rib, contusion of hip, and fractured right leg. Taken to Norwegian Hospital.

TOMS, ALBERT, 97 Grove Street, Brooklyn, tally-ho passenger; scalp wound. Taken home.

TRAPP, LOUIS, 403 Madison Street, New York; trolley car passenger; suffering from shock and lascerations. Taken home.

TURCOT, EDWARD, 71 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn; tally-ho passenger. Face and chest bruised.

The John J. Palmer Association of Brooklyn, to the number of forty, were passengers in the tally-ho, which was drawn by six horses. The coach was bowling along at a merry pace, and the passengers were laughing and joking and making bets as to the time it would take them to reach the rooms of the association, at 22 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

Just as the coach reached Bay Avenue, driving along the up track of the railroad, a car came up from behind. The motorman rang his bell, and the driver of the coach swung the team over on to the down tracks to let it pass.

Car No. 740, unseen by the driver, came bowling along on the down track at a high rate of speed, striking the leaders of the six-in-hand and killing them instantly. Its speed was hardly checked by the impact, and it pushed forward, knocking the remaining four horses aside, breaking the legs of the two wheelers, and crashing into the coach, carrying away the front truck.

When the coach and car met the latter completely carried away the front truck of the wagon. This, together with the force of the collision, threw many of the passengers who were perched upon the top of the coach to the ground.

The tally-ho toppled over on its side, and many of the injured were pinned in the wreckage. Screams and groans and calls for help replaced the songs and jokes which had preceded them.

Henry Holstein's half-way house is directly opposite the scene of the accident. There was a birthday party in progress there when the collision occurred. The parlors were at once turned into a temporary hospital and the injured were taken there until medical help could be obtained.

The young women, who had been enjoying themselves, turned in and acted in the capacity of nurses.

Ambulances were at once summoned from Coney Island Relief Station, and the Norwegian and Seney Hospitals. Dr. W. D. G. Hayward of 193 Franklin Avenue was in the neighborhood and assisted the injured until the surgeons arrived.

Roundsman Conyers and Policeman Daly were in the vicinity when the collision occurred and rendered timely assistance in helping to extricate those who were pinned in the debris and in restoring some sort of order among the panic-stricken excursionists.

C. H. Ryder of 179 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn, was on the rear seat of the trolley car and escaped injury. He said that shortly before the collision occurred he heard the conductor of the car tell his motorman that they were four minutes behind time, and to make it up if possible.

Albert Johnson, President of the Nassau Railway Company, was on the scene shortly after the accident. He said one of his motormen on reaching Coney Island some time before told him a tally-ho coach drawn by six horses was being driven from one side of the road to the other in a dangerous manner on its way to the park. Mr. Johnson said he had started to find the coach at once, and was prosecuting the search when he arrived at the scene of the disaster. He declared the lamps of the coach were not properly lighted, and that the drivers and passengers of the tally-ho had been drinking and were not in a fit condition to take care of a coach and team.

George C. Crane, the motorman, and Adolph Fisher, the conductor, of Car No. 740, were arrested and taken first to the Sheepshead Bay Station and then to the Coney Island lock-up. President Johnson roused Justice Nostrand and gave bail for them.

FIGHT WITH A CRAZED HORSE.

Maddened with Pain, the Animal Attacks a Chicago Officer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Policeman John Buttimer of the Desplaines Street Station narrowly escaped being trampled to death by a horse mad with pain early this morning. The horse was the property of P. F. O'Leary, a coal dealer at 55 Sangamon Street. Having become blind during the night, it had kicked about in the stall until it broke a leg. Buttimer was detailed to put the animal out of misery.

The horse was so wild with pain that it attacked the policeman, knocking him down and rolling him about the stable floor. Several shots fired at the animal only added to its frenzy. Buttimer was finally forced to take refuge on top of an oat bin, and there Officer Foley of the Maxwell Street Station found him when he arrived. The revolvers of both officers were emptied before the horse was killed.

BICYCLISTS THEIR BANE.

Husband and Wife Run Down at Different Times—The Wife's Skull Is Fractured.

Mrs. George Kuenzli of Pierce Avenue, West New York, was crossing the street in front of her home Saturday night when she was knocked down by a bicycle ridden by William Dizrear of Park Avenue, Hoboken. Her skull was fractured and she will probably die. Dizrear escaped at the time, but was afterward arrested in New Durham and was locked up without bail to await the result of Mrs. Kuenzli's injury.

Mr. Kuenzli was knocked down by a bicycle three weeks ago, in the same spot where his wife was struck, and three of his ribs were broken.

OVER THE HORSESHOE FALLS.

Three Young Men Swept Away Yesterday by the Powerful Niagara Current.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 22.—Frank Weber of Buffalo, Warren Bush, twenty-one years old, of Chicago, a former employe of the United States Express Company, and Charles Glasner, twenty-nine years of age, of Chicago, employed by the United States Express Company, who was camping with several companions on the banks of the Niagara River for a week, to-day hired a small boat at La Salle, and started to row across the river to the Canadian shore. In the heavy current their boat became unmanageable and upset. The men were seen by a number of people on shore struggling in the water, but before assistance could reach them all three were carried over the falls on the Canadian side. There is little probability of the bodies being recovered for some weeks.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BY TELEPHONE

W. E. Stanley of Wichita Conducts His Classes from His Bed Chamber.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 22.—W. E. Stanley, who for twenty-one years has been Superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Methodist Church here, to-day conducted his school from his house by means of a telephone. Mr. Stanley was injured by being thrown from his carriage a few weeks ago, and has since then been confined to his bed. His Sunday school is the largest in Kansas.

SHE SWAM THE EAST RIVER.

Miss Juliette Mienell Is Said to Have Performed that Feat.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 22.—According to John Lathan, keeper of the New York Yacht Club's station, Miss Juliette Mienell, who has been spending the Summer at the Park Hotel here, to-day succeeded in swimming the East River from a point near the boathouse. Lathan says the young woman entered the water at 3:30 o'clock and reached the pier line in New York City at 4:35 o'clock. He says he accompanied her in a rowboat.

The feat was made difficult by the tideway, which carried the young woman three-quarters of a mile out of her course. She is known as a powerful swimmer, and friends say she frequently swims steadily for a couple of hours.

FOR SALVATION ARMY COLONY.

San Francisco Men Said to Have Donated $10,000.

It was reported yesterday that Claus Spreckels and some members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce had presented $10,000 to the Salvation Army, to be used in establishing a farm in California to raise beets for the manufacture of sugar. The money is said to have been given to aid the industrial project of Commander Booth-Tucker, whose scheme is to establish an agricultural colony for the benefit of the poor.

Commander Booth-Tucker made a tour of the country last Spring, trying to raise $500,000 for the project. He expected to borrow the money and to repay it from the profits of the colony. He returned from the tour in July, but did not make public the extent of his success or failure. No one at the army headquarters in Fourteenth Street yesterday would confirm or deny the report.

SET ON FIRE BY HIS CIGAR.

A Sleeping Man Badly Burned in New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Robert Schmidt, aged thirty-five, a watchmaker, who boards with Joseph Strasser of Nelson Street, went to bed shortly after dinner to-day with a lighted cigar in his mouth. About 3:15 o'clock Louis Barthol, who occupies the room next to Schmidt's, smelled smoke and found that it proceeded from Schmidt's room. Hastily forcing open the door, he saw Schmidt asleep upon the bed with his clothing in flames. Grabbing a pitcher of water he dashed it over the sleeper, putting out the fire and awakening the man.

Schmidt was severely burned about the arms, hands, neck, and face. Had Barthol been a few minutes later in his discovery, it is probable that Schmidt's injuries would have been fatal.

Express Company for Alaska.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 22.—The Alaskan Pacific Express Company has been organized by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to transport merchandise, money, bonds, and valuables to and from points touched by the Pacific Coast Company's steamers in Alaska and tributary thereto, particularly betwen Tacoma, Seattle, and Port Townsend, on Puget Sound, and Dyea, Juneau, Sitka, Skaguay, and Orangel, Alaska, and intermediate points. This is the first express company giving service to Alaska.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure has developed over Lake Superior, and northerly winds from this area have caused a decided fall in temperature, Montreal reporting a fall of 16 degrees, to 48 degrees, and Green Bay the same fall, and to 56 degrees. North to northwest winds will continue and cause a decided fall in temperature in the lower lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle and North Atlantic States.

A slight depression is central in North Dakota, and the pressure continues high over Florida and off the Middle Pacific coast.

Showers have occurred in New England, the South Atlantic States, and on the Gulf coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	64	70	75
6 A. M.	65	70	74
9 A. M.	64	70	75
12 M.	65	75	80
4 P. M.	67	76	81
6 P. M.	68	75	79
9 P. M.	68	70	72
12 P. M.	68	69	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1896	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

SUDDEN RUSH OF A STORM

Swept Across from the Jersey Shore and Blotted Out the Beauty of the Sunset.

MARRED A GLORIOUS DAY

Clouds of Dust Whirled by a Swift Wind, Dazzling Flashes of Lightning, and a Drenching Downpour of Rain.

A Jersey weather sharp predicted a cyclone for yesterday, but this did not prevent nearly every able-bodied person in Greater New York from getting out to enjoy the phenomenally fine weather of the day, nor did it diminish the parade of wheels on every street, avenue, and road where the wheel is accustomed to spin. The trolley and cable and el

stories high. The horses were saved. The loss is $1,500.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

Toronto Raft Capsized When 21 Were Aboard—16 Were Saved.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 22.—At the foot of Cherry Street there is a float, or raft, made of rough timber, kept for conveying workmen from the mainland to the breakwater, a distance of about 100 yards. This afternoon twenty-one children, boys and girls, ranging from eight to thirteen years of age, crowded on the raft for the purpose of going to bathe at the breakwater.

Half way across the channel where the water is very deep, the raft capsized and all the children were thrown into the water. There were many boats in the neighborhood, and these were quickly at the scene of the accident.

All of the children were rescued except five. Three bodies have been recovered, those of Albert Driscoll, agen eight; Gertie Harvey, eleven, and Jack Bethel, aged ten. The names of the other two children are not yet known.

Drowning Man Rescued by Bathers.

James Moran, who lives at 433 West Fortieth Street, was rescued from drowning at Coney Island yesterday by two fellow-bathers. Moran was one of a number who hired suits at the Corbett pavilion soon after noon yesterday. He ventured beyond the life lines, was seized with cramps, became unconscious, and was drowning when William Shenton of Hopkinson Avenue and Park Place and James Cavanagh of Bloomfield, N. J., rescued him and summoned Dr. Gillen of the seaside ambulance service, who restored him to a condition to reach home.

One of a Fishing Party Lost.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 22.—When the Elizabeth Anglers left this city last night to go to the fishing banks, one of the excursionists was Archibald Stalker. When off Romer Shoals he fell overboard and was drowned. He was missed shortly after he went overboard, and the boat put about and the rest of the night was spent in searching for his body. Early this morning the party returned to this city. Stalker was a popular man and a leading member of the Clan Gordon, O. S. C.

Boat Capsized and a Woman Drowned

MONUMENT, Mass., Aug. 22.—Miss Mary Kelleher, forty-five, a domestic in the employ of B. E. Jones, a Summer resident here, while getting into a small rowboat from a yacht yesterday was thrown into the water by the boat capsizing and was drowned. Her body was washed ashore this morning. Another woman of the party fell into the water, but was rescued by Robert Burgess.

Swimmer's Cramps Were Fatal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Joseph Sullivan of Syracuse was drowned in the Hudson River here to-day. Sullivan was a helper on the canal boat Mathew McMahon, which was tied up at this city to-day, and while taking a swim he was attacked with cramps and drowned. His body was recovered.

Heavy Rain in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 22.—A shower of unusual severity passed over this city this morning between 2:30 and 4 o'clock, the rainfall in an hour being 1.97 inches. Much damage was done, and many cellars were flooded on account of sewers being unable to carry away the water. In many places the streets were badly washed.

Her Bicycle Slipped.

Just after it rained last evening, Nellie Sweeney, nineteen years old, tried to ride along Madison Avenue on the wet asphalt. At Sixty-eighth Street the bicycle slipped, and, the young woman falling, her nose was broken. She was removed to her home at 42 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Lost Overboard and Body Recovered.

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—William Broot of Niverville, who was out with a party on the lake to-day, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered two hours later.

Bishop McDonnell's House Struck.

In the storm last night, lightning struck the three-story brick dwelling at 171 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. The house is occupied by Mrs. Catherine Healy and was damaged to the extent of $200. It is owned by Bishop McDonnell.

ADRIFT ON THE SOUND.

Two Young Women, Summering at Fisher's Island, Out Six Hours in an Open Boat.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 22.—Miss Cavanaugh, who resides at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, and Miss Lucy Hutchinson of St. Louis, guests at the Munnatawket Hotel on Fisher's Island, had a thrilling experience on the water last night. They went out about 5 o'clock for a row in a small boat. They pulled some distance from the Fisher's Island shore, and found to their dismay that they were unable to row back against the stiff wind that had sprung up. The young ladies drifted helplessly until almost midnight, floating further and further away from their Summer home.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the boat touched the Connecticut shore at Quiambaug, near Stonington, and the occupants found shelter for the night at a farmhouse near by. They were almost overcome by fear and well nigh exhausted from their efforts to row against the wind. They had drifted about seven miles across Fisher's Island Sound and had been for six hours on the water.

Throughout the night an unavailing search was made for the missing women. Their relatives and friends experienced great anxiety. Early in the evening the steam yacht Iva, belonging to Wilton Ferguson, one of the owners of Fisher's Island, with a searching party on board, went out and patrolled the Sound all night. Other small vessels also joined in the search. It was long after daylight when the Iva met the yacht M. Y. I. of Stonington headed for Fisher's Island with the two young women and their rowboat on board.

THE YACHT ADELE ASHORE.

The Captain Lost His Bearings and the Boat Drifted on Swinburne Island.

A. K. Banta of the Hudson Electric Company, his wife, and a party of guests, had an exciting time aboard Mr. Banta's steam yacht Adele in the lower bay on Saturday night.

The Adele, with the party aboard, in charge of Capt. Davis and a crew, left Hoboken on Saturday afternoon for a cruise around Staten Island. When off Swinburne Island at 9 o'clock, Capt. Davis lost his bearings, and the yacht drifted ashore. The whistle was kept going for over an hour, but no help came.

Heavy seas broke over the yacht, and there was a stiff southeasterly gale. The situation was becoming critical. Then the fishing smack S. B. Miller of New York came along, and Mr. Banta, with his wife and guests, were transferred to the smack.

Capt. Davis and the crew remained by the yacht.

The smack landed the party at Pier 37 North River, whence they went home. The yacht was floated at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and taken to Hoboken by a tug.

COULDN'T REACH THEIR HOMES.

Governors Island Ferryboat Was Disabled.

The Governors Island ferryboat Atlantic broke down at the Governors Island pier after her 10 o'clock trip from the city last night. A crowd of officers and others connected with the island, including members of the band, were gathered at the New York landing to go over on the 10:30 trip, which is the last on Sunday night.

While they were waiting a telephone message was received from the island saying an injury to the cylinder would prevent the boat's making another trip. Some of the officers went up town to stay for the night while a number of the others stood around and cogitated upon the best thing to do in view of their being locked out from their homes.

Some of them went around to the Battery Basin, and dickered with a lone boatman for ferriage in a Whitehall boat. The boatman said he could carry four at a time and that it would take half an hour for the trip. He would charge $5. They told him they didn't wish to purchase his boat, and resumed their meditations at the landing.

Relief came at 11 o'clock, when another telephone message announced that repairs were being effected, and that the Atlantic would make another trip at midnight.

EVIL OF PELAGIC SEALING

A Continued Shrinkage of Herds on Breeding and Hunting Grounds.

PREDICTIONS ALL VERIFIED

Decrease Sure to Continue Until 1900—Branding of Young Females to Begin After the First of September.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 22.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, Commissioner in Chief of the fur seal investigations, and George A Clark, Secretary of the commission, arrived in Seattle on the revenue cutter Rush, Capt. W. H. Roberts commanding, and passed through here to-day, going to San Francisco. The party left Unalaska on the morning of Aug. 13. Dr. Jordan reports the satisfactory completion of the Summer's investigations by the Commissioners.

Mr. Macoun, the Canadian Commissioner, had already left the Pribilof Islands, and the British Commissioner, Prof. Thompson, was about to leave on H. M. S. Amphion. Mr. Lucas of the American Commission remained behind for a week or ten days and will go direct to San Francisco on the steamer Del Norte. President Jordan said, speaking directly regarding the results of his latest investigations: "The breeding grounds show a shrinkage of about 15 per cent. over the conditions of last season, the hunting grounds a shrinkage of 33 per cent. This is about what was predicted by the American Commission last year, and its conclusions are fully vindicated in all important regards.

"The primary cause of shrinkage of females on the breeding ground is the palagic catch of last Fall and this Spring. To this is added the loss due to starvation of orphaned pups in 1894, which should this year have lived to give birth to their first pups. This starvation in 1894, affecting, as it did, in a like measure the male herd, is the cause of the diminution of the killable seals on the hunting grounds.

"The decline of the herd is everywhere more distinctly marked than it was last year owing to the effects of the resumption of pelagic killing in Bering Sea after the modus vivendi of 1893. For 1898 the shrinkage will be still greater. The evil effects of pelagic sealing in any particular year are still more clearly felt three and four years after. Even if pelagic sealing should be stopped at once, the decline of the herds must go on until after 1900.

"The pelagic fleet in Bering Sea numbers about 29 vessels, as against 68 last year. The report of the catches shows that they were unprofitable. No seizures have been made.

"The only new fact discovered this year has been that a parasitic worm infesting the sandy, rocky areas is the cause of a large part of the early mortality among pups which was ascribed in a general way last year to trampling.

"The early mortality as a whole shows a decrease relative to the decreased number of animals. The branding of young female seals, which will be begun after Sept. 1, will be carried on by Col. Murray, chief agent on the islands, and Mr. F. F. Farmer, electrician. The skins of the branded cows returned this year to the islands show clearly the permanency of the mark, and its efficiency to render the skin unsalable without injury to the animal or to the herd. Branding has the same effect upon the fur seal herd that branding calves or shearing sheep on those animals. The idea that the seals might be driven away by branding is sheer nonsense.

"The salt lagoon on St. Paul Island has been fenced and the males too young to be killed this year will be herded there until the close of the pelagic sealing."

NEGRO LYNCHED AT CHURCH.

Georgia Desperado Shoots Two People and Attends Service, and the Congregation Helps Kill Him.

TENNILLE, Ga., Aug. 22.—Andrew Green, a negro desperado of this place, while under the influence of whisky this afternoon, shot at his wife, fatally wounding another woman. In an attempt to escape he shot George Heath, a wealthy planter. Then he attended service at a church a few miles from the scene of his crimes.

He was pursued by a mob of whites and taken from the church and tied to a tree. Congregation and mob attacked him, the former with clubs and stones, and the latter with Winchester rifles. He was literally torn to pieces and his body was left in the woods.

CHEAP CAB FARES IN SIGHT.

Three-Cornered Fight Which May Soon Result in Rate of 25 Cents a Mile.

A movement has been started among the hack owners of the city which will end in a three-cornered fight before many days. It is said that a majority of the owners of public rigs are in favor of carrying passengers for 25 cents a mile, instead of the old rate of 50 cents. The Public Hack Owners' Association held a secret meeting last night at Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, but the result could not be learned.

The hotel men do not want to have the fare reduced. They rent out the privilege of the street in front of their places, and desire that the old rate be retained so that the rentals shall not be decreased. In an effort to strike the first blow in the battle, the hotel men have sent a complaint to the Mayor asking him to prevent hacks from being driven through the streets and stopped in front of hotels and places to get the business there, on the plea that they obstruct the public highways.

Joseph R. Thompson, a hack owner of 314 West Twenty-third Street, who is in favor of the reduction, said last night:

"The Hotel Waldorf gets $500 a month from each of the big hack owners for the privilege of standing his rigs on the street and getting its business. All of the hotels are paid a proportionate sum for this privilege, which is nothing more or less than the renting out of the public street. The hotel men have gone before the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen to keep us out of their streets, and on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. our grievances will be presented at a meeting of the board. I will be represented by my lawyer, who will fight the case on the ground that it is violating the law to allow hacks to stand on the streets in front of hotels, whether they pay for the privilege or not. The Public Hack Owners' Association will also be represented at the hearing. The fight will be a bitter one. It was started two years ago, when a mandamus was secured by my lawyer to make the Street Department show cause why it should not compel all hacks and other public vehicles to use only the public stations provided by law. The case was lost, but it is now to be fought over again, and, if necessary, it will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Thompson says the hackmen can make money by carrying passengers at the rate of 25 cents a mile if the monopoly is taken off the hotel business. Those who are not in favor of the reduction are, nevertheless, anxious to aid in the fight against the hotels, and if this last fight is successful the rate will undoubtedly be reduced. Many of the hack owners hold that as they cannot get at the wealthy class of patrons it will be to their advantage to reduce the fare to 25 cents anyhow, in order to get at the cheaper class.

The hotel men and the big hack concerns, which buy their privileges, cannot prevent the other hack owners from reducing their rates, but they are said to be waging a war to cut them out of all the patronage possible.

Many cab owners are willing to carry two persons at the one fare of 25 cents a mile, or $1 an hour, and it now looks as if cheap travel is in sight for the people who do not like to ride in street cars.

Disregarded Warnings and Was Hurt.

James Dempsey, twenty-three years old, who lives at 70 Morton Street, Brooklyn, was with a trolley party that was returning from Bowery Bay early yesterday morning, and was passing through Newtown. He stood on the step of the car and refused to pay attention to the warnings of the passengers and the conductor. The car ran close to a milk wagon and Dempsey was struck, swept off the step, and fell heavily on his head. His skull was fractured, and he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. It is said he will die. The driver of the wagon was A. Albert of Newtown, L. I.

ECCENTRIC WOMAN DEAD

Mrs. Rachel Ellis's Body Found in Her Apartments Where It Had Lain for a Week.

MONEY AND STOCKS IN BANK

Suspicions of Visitors and Never Admitted Other Tenants—Would Sit for Hours at Grave of Her Daughter.

Mrs. Rachel Ellis, an eccentric old woman, was found dead yesterday morning on the kitchen floor of her apartment, at 146 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. She had been dead for several days, as the body was badly decomposed, and the odor which came from her rooms led to its discovery by Mrs. Mary Lowery, one of her neighbors.

Mrs. Ellis was about sixty-two years old. She was known as a miserly woman among the tenants of the building, and among her effects were bankbooks and certificates of deposit showing that she had $2,000 on deposit in different banks, and stocks and bonds in the Long Island Trust Company, doubtless amounting to several thousand dollars more. She had occupied three rooms of the second floor of the building for a year.

Mrs. Ellis was last seen a week ago today. She visited a cousin, Mrs. Leo, at 115 Bergen Street, last Monday afternoon, and left there complaining of being feeble and in ill health. Where she went afterward no one seems to know.

The neighbors in the building seldom saw her, and thought it nothing strange even if they did not see her for two or three weeks at a time. Last Saturday some of the tenants began to notice an offensive odor in the hallways, and yesterday Mrs. Lowery, who lives on the third floor, determined to investigate.

She knocked at Mrs. Ellis's door, but received no answer. Finally the door was broken in, and in the middle of the floor Mrs. Ellis lay at full length on her face.

When the police of the Third Precinct were summoned a search was made, but there were no evidences of foul play. So far as could be ascertained the old lady died a natural death.

The rooms were decently furnished, but there was nothing to indicate that Mrs. Ellis had anything but the scantiest means until the police made a thorough search. Among her papers and books were bank books on three Bridgeport (Conn.) banks, showing that she had been a depositor for ten years or more. In the People's Savings Bank there is deposited $957.57, in the City Savings Bank $564, and in the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank $574.79.

In addition, there was a receipt for a deposit box in the Long Island Trust Company, indicating the possession of stocks and bonds, and two trunks, which have not yet been searched.

The surprise among the tenants was great when it became known that the old lady had $2,000 or more in cash on deposit. Her parsimonious habits were recalled by them, and Mrs. Lowery said: "Why, you would not think she ever had a cent; she'd send out for a penny herring, and make a meal on it."

Mrs. Ellis was very suspicious of visitors. None of the tenants can recall the time when she allowed a visitor in her private apartments. "No, I don't want to be bothered with seeing any one," she said to Mrs. Lowery one day. "I want to be left alone."

And so the tenants left her alone, and alone she died, never letting her condition be known. To her relatives the old lady was queer. She never told her business nor asked theirs. But if any one of them had followed her on her wanderings from home he would have seen her several days a week take a car for Greenwood, where her only daughter, Frances, was buried, and sit for hours by the side of the grave containing the child who died nearly twenty-three years ago.

At the head of the grave stood a tall marble shaft, and at its base hundreds of dollars' worth of fresh flowers have been lavished by the lonely old woman, whose heart was buried with her daughter, and who became "queer" to her relatives when the daughter died. The monument cost $500.

Mrs. Ellis's second husband, Frank Ellis, who was an actor, died in Philadelphia over twenty years ago. She has two sisters in Boston, Mrs. Mary Goodwin and Mrs. Martha Cook.

The body will be kept at the Morgue until their arrival.

BROKERS ON THE WHEAT BOOM

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—William T. Baker, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and other operators were interviewed today in relation to the immense rise in the price of wheat. President Baker said:

"Wheat should never have sold below a dollar, and unless there is more wheat brought forward somewhere the present prices will look low. There is not anywhere near enough wheat to compare with the requirements. Shipments from primary points exceed receipts. These are statements based on figures, behind which the trade cannot go."

George F. Stone, Secretary of the Board of Trade, said: "I have never seen anything like it before in my own experience. In a comparatively few days wheat has gone from 64 cents to $1. This will have an almost immediate effect upon all lines of business. It will at once bring foreign capital into this country. The farmer will be better off, and trade generally will be greatly benefited."

George T. Smith's comment was: "The rise in price has been due to no speculative flurry or unnatural conditions, but to actual shortage in the world's crops and increased foreign demand."

S. W. Lamson remarked: "As long as wheat continues to go out faster than it comes in it will go up. This week 5,200,000 bushels have gone abroad. This is not a speculative market or a rise due to speculation. The prime element in the market is the foreign demand and the shortage in the world's crop."

F. G. Logan said: "Europe is short 384,000,000 bushels of wheat on this year's crop. Americans hardly believe the reports yet, but this shortage is true, and will have its natural and permanent effect on prices in America the remainder of this season. I know of no losers from the bulge, except perhaps a few short exporters."

A. W. Allen of the Allen, Grier & Zeller Company said: "Our view of the present situation is that the rise in prices is due to natural causes, the shortage in Europe, and the foreign demand having sent prices up."

Robert Lindblom declared: "No one has made much by this rise in wheat for the simple reason no one has had wheat to sell. The foreign crop is short, and foreign orders have sent prices up. As soon as the farmers begin selling freely prices will go down again to 85, and perhaps to 80 cents."

FATHER DEMANDS HIS CHILD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Lewis W. Gill, a Standard Oil Company employe, allowed his six-year-old daughter, Marie, to go on a visit to New York two months ago with Flora H. Lyon, and he is now trying to get the little girl home again through a writ of habeas corpus from the New York Supreme Court.

Gill lives at 48 Eldridge Court. Flora Lyon is said to be a distant relative of the girl's mother, who died three years ago. She has had charge of the child, who is a mute, since its mother's death. Gill's relatives say that both he and the Lyon woman had claimed possession of the child for several years. The "governess" claimed to have promised the mother before her death that she would keep the child.

CORN YIELD RECORD BROKEN.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Aug. 22.—Two small fields of corn of Scott County will yield over 200 bushels to the acre. One is owned by P. McCaslin, who grew twenty-two varieties, some of which are without a name.

The corn which proved such a success he calls Cornucopia. It was bred by a man from Kentucky, who presented a single ear to Mr. McCaslin. Mr. McCaslin had 348 grains, from which he gathered last year over seven bushels. Every stalk produces five well-filled ears. Five ears taken from one stalk last year weighed two pounds and eight ounces, which would be over 200 bushels to the acre.

Maguire to Row Ten Eyck.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—James Maguire, the oarsman, has accepted the proposition for a single scull race with young Ten Eyck on the Charles River on Labor Day, and the men will meet in a few days to complete the details.

MEETING OF THE ANARCHISTS.

The meeting held last Monday night in Clarendon Hall to glorify the death of Canovas by Golli, the Anarchist, was discussed last night at 1,524 Avenue A. There were twenty-five persons present, a majority of whom were Anarchists. The most prominent one was Emma Goldman, who made a speech in which she reiterated her statement that she was glad that Canovas was dead.

There were several discussions as a result of the topic which was presented by C. B. Cooper. He declared that in his opinion it was not right to glorify the death of any one, not even Canovas, whom he believed to be a despot. The speaker said he thought that it was the opportunity to advance the propaganda of the Anarchists and not open the subject for attack. Anarchy, he said, stood for truth and not bloodshed, as the people at large believe, and the ideas should be made clear.

A. R. Welker agreed with the previous speaker in the matter.

Miss Goldman stood by the action of the speakers last Monday night.

"The object of Anarchists is to tell the truth," said she, "and there is no doubt that a majority of the people are satisfied with the death of Canovas. Now, if they are pleased, why not say so in public? That is what I always do, and we ought to. It is strange that Anarchists should pay any attention to the criticisms of the press, or our enemies. We have spoken the truth and are bound to have opposition. Golli's act was humanitarian because Canovas deserved the death he met.

"I am an Anarchist from head to foot. We must and do resist things that do not satisfy us. We expect our meetings to be broken up and prohibited. I do not care for the police or opposition, and the more I have the more I will work for my cause. They may kill Anarchists, but not Anarchy."

BACHELORS SHOULD MARRY.

Charlotte Smith, President of the Women's Rescue League, called yesterday on the Central Labor Union to explain her new scheme for compelling marriageable bachelors to marry. She was too late to get the floor, but she buttonholed several of the delegates.

She said she had statistics to show that there was an intimate connection between her scheme and the labor question. The great competition of women in the field of labor, she held, was because 60 per cent. of the men refused to marry.

She said she was going to Boston to-day to start a campaign against the Republican and Democratic candidates for Mayor there because both of them are bachelors. She did not believe that a bachelor ought to hold an elective office, because no man could possibly act on questions of public morality unless he was married. She was preparing a pamphlet upon her scheme, and intended to show that if bachelors were compelled to marry, and the army of unmarried women were to become housewives and mothers, wages would go up. Even if all the bachelors in the Greater New York were to marry there would still be 100,000 women without husbands.

Delegate Mark Raphael of the Hebrew-American Typographical Union complained that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance had organized as Socialists a number of printers who had gone to work as non-union men in a printing office that had been "struck" by the regular union. These Socialists, he said, had imitated the label of the Hebrew-American Typographical Union.

DAY OF BLOODSHED AT UNITY.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—Unity, a camp of negro workmen employed in building the new Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, is keeping up its reputation for riot and bloodshed. The report comes from there to-night of a small riot during the day and three or four individual fights, in which one man was fatally shot and wounds inflicted on a large number of others. It is said that nearly all the men in the camp are armed, some with revolvers and others with razors, and are a generally lawless set. The record of the day's doing is briefly as follows:

Tom Cash, nicknamed "Powder and Ball," was flourishing a 45-calibre revolver when John Kelly came along and made some remark, at which Cash took offense, and he blazed away at Kelly, the bullet entering the abdomen. Kelly is bleeding internally, and will likely die before morning. Is bleeding internally and will likely die before morning.

George Walker and Emanuel Lindsay quarreled over a woman, and Walker was shot, but not seriously wounded. Next William Matthews and George Smith became involved in a quarrel about something which nobody but themselves know, and Matthews received two bullets from Smith's revolver, one in the arm and another in the leg.

The climax came in a general fight, in which ten shooters were engaged. A negro known as "Rags" was shot in the head, and others received shot and razor wounds, which were dressed by themselves or friends after the battle was over.

E. P. DEACON DEMENTED.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Edward Parker Deacon, the descendant of an old and once distinguished family of this city, the man who on Feb. 17, 1892, killed M. Emile Abeille in Mrs. Deacon's apartments at Cannes, France; the man whose exploits and actions have been the talk of society in France, England, and America, and have created considerable public interest, was on Saturday committed to the McLean Hospital at Waverly.

Mr. Deacon came to Boston on Thursday last from Narragansett Pier, accompanied by his trusted valet and nurse, E. L. Peck. They registered at the Hotel Bellevue, on Beacon Street, which place Mr. Deacon has made his home for several years while in this city. He acted very peculiarly soon after registering, and seemed far from being in his right mind, but being noted for his eccentricities, nothing was thought at first of the manner in which he acted.

On Thursday night, however, he grew violent, and his nurse and valet, who accompanied him, began to realize that Mr. Deacon was demented. Lawyer W. P. Blake of Pemberton Square, who has charge of Mr. Deacon's property as trustee, was summoned, and responded at once. It was not long before Mr. Blake arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Deacon had become violently insane, and he sent for Dr. Jelly, the expert on insanity. Shortly after, Mr. Deacon became demonstrative and discharged his nurse. Another nurse was summoned, and all day Friday Mr. Deacon was almost uncontrollable.

Finally, it was thought advisable to send Mr. Deacon to McLean Hospital as a precautionary measure. When there he quieted down and appeared contented. He looked haggard and worn and seemed but a shadow of his former self.

His hallucinations are that enemies seek to do him harm, and the hospital influence seems to have relieved his mind on this point. A consultation of physicians has been called, but the seriousness of the case has not been determined.

DOUBLE MURDER IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22.—J. B. Rich, a young white man, shot and killed his wife to-night at the home of her mother, in East Nashville. He then killed his brother-in-law, shooting him twice. Then he left the house, and while in the yard shot himself twice, inflicting probably fatal wounds.

Rich a week ago filed a bill for divorce against his wife, alleging infidelity. To-day he was arrested, charged with kidnapping one of the children, and it is supposed the arrest enraged him and caused him to commit the double murder.

Taking Turkish Baths Internally.

For several hours yesterday there was a line of persons in front of the Turkish bath in the basement of 51 Pitt Street. Patrolman Lorrigan, who has the post on that street, saw the line and wondered. He had never seen such a popular Turkish bath on the east side. He noticed, too, that when the men came out they did not look like persons who had had a bath. It apepared so unusual that he decided to get into line. When his turn came he got inside, and, on being offered alcoholic refreshment, he arrested the proprietor, Israel Faskinich, and his helper, John Kacobes, charging them with a violation of the excise law.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SILVER MEN IN SESSION

Progressive Democrats Appoint Delegates and Name Campaign Committee.

SECRETARY CASSIDY OUSTED

Plea for Reconciliation Between Two Factions Not Heeded—Democracy Must Indorse Chicago Platform—Only Few Tammany Delegates Present.

The anti-Tammany faction of the Progressive Democratic League, which walked out of Flannery's Hall when President Saunders adjourned the meeting in the midst of a fight on Sunday, the 15th inst., tried to hold a love feast yesterday afternoon at Teutonia Hall, in Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street. The Oliver-Tammany faction remained behind in Flannery's Hall at that time, reopened the meeting after the bolt, and punished President Saunders by declaring the office of President vacant. Yesterday the anti-Tammany faction retaliated by doing the same with Secretary Cassidy, who had remained with the Tammanyites, and also declared him expelled from the league.

Only a few of the Tammany delegates attended the Teutonia Hall meeting yesterday, and when one of them ventured to express the opinion that it was an irregular meeting, he was forced to sit down, and a motion was made to put him out of the hall. He was, however, allowed to remain, a mute spectator.

The meeting began in a very harmonious spirit, and President Saunders, in his opening address, congratulated the delegates upon the absence of the disturbing element. Then he denounced the leaders of the Tammany faction, characterizing them as short-sighted, foolish, and vain men, who are itching to see their names in print as officers; ambitious men, whose only thoughts are of themselves, and who, when they cannot rule, try to ruin. In meetings they will repeatedly rise to points of order and create cliques, rings, and factions to carry their points.

President Saunders's Exhortation.

The expression of these sentiments was applauded, and the Chairman proceeded to exhort those present to stand by the banner of the league until death. He then told them that the row on the previous Sunday had resulted from the refusal of the Secretary to read the roll of delegates that had been furnished him by the Financial Secretary, and the next order of business would be the continuation of the reading of the roll where it had been stopped. At that time, said the Chair, fifteen names had been recorded in favor of the motion to refer to the Committee on Nominations the names of several clubs proposed for membership and twenty-two names against.

Assistant Secretary Clark called off the remainder of the roll, and the result was 32 yeas to 22 nays. The Chair then remarked that the Tammany element at the last meeting, knowing that it would be outvoted, had purposely broken up the meeting.

There was more applause by the anti-Tammanyites present, and then the letter from Charles B. Stover was read, asking the league to send five delegates to a conference that will be held this evening at 61 East Fourth Street with delegates from the Democratic League of Kings County, the People's League, the People's Party, the German-American Double Standard Club, and the Bryan Free Silver League. No delegates, however, would be admitted who would not indorse a resolution passed that the Chicago platform and the demand for municipal ownership of franchises be the basis of conference.

The invitation was accepted and a committee was appointed, and then Delegate Dobson preferred charges of insubordination against Secretary Cassidy for having refused to read the roll at the previous meeting when ordered to do so by the chair.

Delegate George Black offered an amendment to remove him from office and expel him from the league, as he had gone with the Tammany crowd. A spirited discussion followed. Delegate Harris pleaded for a reconciliation between the two factions. Other delegates wanted him tried, but the amendment to remove him from office and expel him from the league was carried, and there was more rejoicing.

Delegate Charles A. Connors from the Thirty-fifth District, who had returned to the meeting on the preceding Sunday when the Tammanyites reopened it, got up with a typewritten statement. He said he had been called to task by his organization, and wanted to explain.

"You had no business to return," cried one delegate.

"We don't care to hear any explanations," sang out Delegate Black.

The Chair was inclined to let Connors speak, but when he spoke of the delegates present as a faction of the league the ire of all was aroused, and he lost his chance. The Chair declared that the present meeting was no faction, but the genuine, simon-pure league. Another delegate shouted, "Hand your communication to the committee," and another, "We are not asking for any explanations from you."

"Then I'll give my statement to the press," said Connors.

"Do so!" cried a dozen voices, and Delegate Walstead remarked: "I brought this young man into the league, and now he wants to resort to the old tricks."

Campaign Committee Appointed.

Connors sat down, and Delegate Dobson moved to appoint a Campaign Committee, with authority to confer with other organizations in regard to nominations of candidates.

Delegate Black favored the idea, and said he would vote for a gold Republican against a gold Democrat. It was necessary for the silver organizations to come to an agreement as early as possible, and to tell the Democracy that it must indorse the Chicago platform and nominate candidates who accept that platform, or it would not get the support of the Progressive Democratic League.

The motion was carried, and the following delegates were appointed on the Campaign Committee: Jeremiah Healey, Harding Weston, James E. Quinn, V. A. Schultz, M. Donnemeyer, George Black, Charles E. Clarke, John J. Clarity, and W. Hooper Harris.

A little later, Delegate Black, who seemed to be running the meeting, ran through a motion to the effect that any member who should attend the meeting of the Tammany faction must be expelled from the league. Several delegates protested that this was interfering with individual liberty, and Delegate Harris asked that his name be stricken from the Campaign Committee, as he would rather stay at home than be subject to such restrictions.

Delegate Smith remarked that the meeting was not regular, and was promptly silenced, and a motion was made to put him out.

Ambition of Orange's Mayor.

ORANGE, Aug. 22.—Mayor John Gill of this city announced yesterday that he is a candidate for the office of County Register. He is the third candidate in the field from the Oranges in the Republican ranks, the other two being Joseph Ellor and Edgar Williams of East Orange.

ADVISED NOT TO VOTE.

Suggestion to Social Democrats by Koch of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—I. J. Koch, the principal speaker at the meeting of the First Ward Branch of the Social Democracy, to-day urged that all persons opposed to the old political parties refrain from voting. If they voted at all, he said, they were simply consenting to play against the "old shell game."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:15 A. M.—155 West Fortieth Street; Annie Conway; damage, $30.

2 A. M.—285 Eldridge Street; Wells & Newton; damage slight.

4:35 A. M.—232 Bleecker Street; Charles Harberger; damage, $100.

12:05 P. M.—245 Central Park West; W. C. Lavenstein; no damage.

9:10 P. M.—139 Bleecker Street; H. Lonos; damage, $250.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:18	Sun sets	6:45	Moon rises 12:23

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:27	Gov. Isl'd	3:54	H. Gate 5:43
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:45	Gov. Isl'd	4:18	H. Gate 6:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25.

Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grangense, Barbados	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 26.

Ardanhu, Belize	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fr'd'h der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Gallilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 31st and up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Aug. 16.
California, Havre, Aug. 9.
Circassia, Glasgow, Aug. 12.
Cherokee, Jacksonville, Aug. 18.
Colorado, Brunswick, Aug. 20.
El Norte, New Orleans, Aug. 17.
Gallileo, London, Aug. 8.
Massapequa, Swansea, Aug. 10.
Menantic, Antwerp, Aug. 9.
Miami, Galveston, Aug. 15.
Michigan, London, Aug. 11.
Mobile, London, Aug. 12.
Ontario, London, Aug. 10.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp, Aug. 10.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Aug. 11.
Stag, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
St. Fillans, Southampton, Aug. 9.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Turanian, Glasgow, Aug. 11.

TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

Chattahoochee, Savannah, Aug. 21.
Chicago City, Swansea, Aug. 11.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 19.
Hudson, New Orleans, Aug. 18.
Lampasas, Galveston, Aug. 18.
Noordland, Antwerp, Aug. 14.
Normannia, Hamburg, Aug. 16.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25.

Asturia, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
City of Washington, Havana, Aug. 21.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 22.
Havel, Bremen, Aug. 17.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 18.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Aug. 11.

THURSDAY, AUG. 26.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 14.
El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 21.
Marsala, Havre, Aug. 12.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 14.
Ulriken, Hamburg, Aug. 11.
Wilhelmina, Antwerp, Aug. 12.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27.

Caracas, La Guayra, Aug. 21.
Colorado, Hull, Aug. 14.
Grenada, Port Spain, Aug. 19.
Hilary, Para, Aug. 15.
Lucania, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Panama, Bordeaux, Aug. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 21.

SATURDAY, AUG. 28.

Coya, Coronel, July 22.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 18.

Arrived.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannar Aug. 20, with mdse and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Tampico Aug. 15 and Havana 19th, with mdse. and passengers to James E.

The Wanamaker Store

AUTUMN NOVELTIES SUMMER BARGAINS

FIFTEEN SELECT STYLES OF SUITS FOR PARLORS AND LIBRARIES

Half prices—would cost double in regular trade.

We have no duplicates. The chosen fifteen must go directly from our Furniture Floor to the buyer. They are samples and a few show the effects thereof. But the bargains are rare.

$60 PARLOR SUIT, REDUCED TO $30
3 pieces, sofa, arm and side chair; imitation mahogany frames; spindled backs; upholstered in fancy striped silk.

$90 PARLOR SUIT, REDUCED TO $45
5 pieces, sofa, 2 arm and 2 side chairs; over-stuffed frames; upholstered in silk damask.

$105 PARLOR SUIT, REDUCED TO $50
3 pieces, sofa, arm and side chair; solid mahogany frames, richly carved; upholstered in silk damask.

$120 PARLOR SUIT, REDUCED TO $60
5 pieces, sofa, 2 arm and 2 side chairs; imitation mahogany frames; upholstered in silk damask, tufted backs.

$195 PARLOR SUIT, REDUCED TO $95
5 pieces, sofa, 2 arm and 2 side chairs; solid mahogany frames, richly carved; upholstered in silk damask, tufted backs.

$200 PARLOR SUIT, REDUCED TO $100
4 pieces, sofa, 2 arm and 1 side chair; over-stuffed frames; upholstered in silk damask.

$200 PARLOR SUIT, REDUCED TO $100
5 pieces, sofa, 2 arm and 2 side chairs; solid mahogany frames, richly carved; upholstered in silk damask.

$300 PARLOR SUIT, REDUCED TO $200
3 pieces, sofa, arm and side chair, gold frames; upholstered in silk-and-wool tapestry.

$70 LIBRARY SUIT, REDUCED TO $35
2 pieces, sofa and side chair; solid mahogany frames; upholstered in velvet.

$90 LIBRARY SUIT, REDUCED TO $45
2 pieces, sofa and arm chair; imitation mahogany frames, inlaid; upholstered in embroidered velvet.

$100 LIBRARY SUIT, REDUCED TO $50
3 pieces, sofa, arm and side chair; solid mahogany frames; upholstered in embroidered velvet.

$120 LIBRARY SUIT, REDUCED TO $60
3 pieces, sofa, arm and side chair; solid mahogany frames; upholstered in silk-and-wool tapestry.

$150 LIBRARY SUIT, REDUCED TO $75
3 pieces, sofa, arm and side chair; solid mahogany frames, richly carved; upholstered in Bokhara rugs.

$190 LIBRARY SUIT, REDUCED TO $95
3 pieces, sofa, arm and side chair; solid mahogany frames; upholstered in embroidered velvet.

$200 LIBRARY SUIT, REDUCED TO $100
2 pieces, sofa and arm chair; solid mahogany frames; upholstered in Bokhara rugs.

For the *August Furniture Trade Sale* we made greater provision than our space warranted. Great selling has prevented serious congestion. Nevertheless Parlor Suits that are here must move on. Others await their places.

MEN'S SHOES WHOLESALE TRADE NOT INVITED

Curiosity has sent scores of Shoe-dealers to our Store that they might examine the remarkable Shoes for men now selling here at

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF

Our price is for *two* Shoes—the least price others charge for *one* of equal quality. Of course, men possessing two feet must pay $3 or *more* for a pair if they buy them elsewhere.

Cupidity has inspired many dealers to attempt the purchase of these Shoes in quantities. Such sales we refuse to recognize. This offering is made only to such as buy for personal use.

WOMEN'S BROWN SHOES

They are of the highest grade of brown Kidskin, some with plain, others with fancy cloth tops, and all the popular toe shapes.

As a bargain they match the remarkable lots of Men's Shoes, at $1.50, for they are sold generally throughout the retail Shoe trade at $3 and $3.50. Our price for six hundred pairs is

ONE DOLLAR AND FORTY CENTS

CARPETS Big price reductions on certain patterns that are less than six months old, and are just as attractive as many of the later styles.

Axminster Carpets at $1. Same quality, in newer patterns, sells at $1.50. Nineteen choice styles.

Also, a lot of best, all-wool, extra super Ingrain at 50c, reduced from 65c. A variety of handsome patterns.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cleveland and Chicago Will Meet Local Team at Polo Grounds—Result of Last Week's Play.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	69	31	.690
Baltimore	64	32	.667
Cincinnati	61	34	.642
New York	59	37	.615
Cleveland	52	45	.536
Chicago	49	53	.480
Pittsburg	43	54	.443
Louisville	44	56	.440
Philadelphia	44	58	.431
Brooklyn	40	58	.408
Washington	40	59	.404
St. Louis	26	74	.260

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Louisville in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Washington.

Last week the Bostons increased their lead in the pennant race by 9 points. The Baltimores started out by defeating the Pittsburgs three straight games, and on Thursday morning were within 3 points of the leaders. The unexpected then occurred, and, while the Clevelands were trouncing the champions in two games, the Bostons were benefiting by their series with Pittsburg. It was a most disastrous week for the Baltimores.

The New Yorks will have to put forth their best efforts this week, as Cleveland will begin a series to-day, and on Thursday Anson and his Chicago team of ball players will pay the Polo Grounds a visit. Both teams are playing in good shape.

The Brooklyns won two games last week from the tail-end St. Louis team. Manager Barnie says he hopes to land the Brooklyns in seventh place before the close of the season, but those who have watched the progress of the team do not believe his hopes will be realized.

Manager Joyce deposed Holmes and sent Tiernan to left field at the earnest solicitation of many of the local enthusiasts. Tiernan is a consistent player and has many friends. He was taken out of the game to make room for McCreery, who was reported to be a "world beater." His work so far has not justified the reputation he brought with him when he joined the team. It is true he covers more ground than Holmes, but Holmes is the safer batter. Taken all in all, the New Yorks are in a bad way for an outfielder who can be depended on for a base hit when one is urgently needed.

Seymour demonstrated his weakness in two games last week. On Tuesday he showed an inclination to make one of his lofty ascensions in the ninth inning and very nearly gave the game away. On Friday he took a conspicuous part in the Giants' downfall, and Manager Joyce used good judgment when he called a halt and sent in Sullivan after the third inning. The game, however, was already lost.

Several weeks ago the Bostons won ten straight games, nine of which were won by 1 run. The Boston team is never beaten until the last man is out in the last inning. On Saturday the Pittsburgs looked like sure winners, but the Bostons went in and knocked out six runs in the ninth inning and won the game by a tally. There is no luck attached to this kind of playing; it is just good all-round baseball and timely stick work. In the three games Philadelphia played in New York last week they outbatted the Giants in two contests, but Joyce's men did their hitting at the right time and won the games.

It is reported as practically decided that the Brooklyns will not play at Eastern Park after this season, and that they will return to the old grounds at Third Street between Fourth and Fifth Avenues. It was there the team won championship honors in the Association, and there they landed as pennant winners in the Players' League year. The Eastern Park grounds were laid out for the Brooklyn Players' League team, captained and managed by John Montgomery Ward.

Minor League Games Yesterday.

At Newark—Newark, 3; Hartford, 7.
At Paterson—Paterson, 9; Athletics, 3.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 9; Wilkesbarre, 5.

Players Neglect an Unconscious Man.

In a game of ball between two teams of young men from this city on the meadows back of Hoboken yesterday afternoon William Port, twenty-two years old, of 609 East Fourteenth Street was knocked senseless by a ball. It struck him on the head, and his companions improvised a bed for him and resumed their playing. Three hours later, as he still remained unconscious, he was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was discovered he was suffering from concussion of the brain. The physicians say that the delay in calling medical assistance for Port makes his case very serious.

Orange Football Eleven.

ORANGE, Aug. 22.—Despite the disbandment of the Orange Athletic Club, which is now in the hands of a receiver, that organization will again be represented by a strong football team this Fall. A syndicate of club members has been formed to manage the football team, and games are being scheduled with the college elevens. Frank Coyne, who had charge of the team last Fall, will again be Captain, and most of the old players will be seen with the club's colors this year.

East Orange Ramblers to Disband.

ORANGE, Aug. 22.—One of the oldest cycling organizations in the Oranges—the East Orange Ramblers—will be disbanded within the next few weeks, owing to the falling off in membership. The Ramblers have handsome clubrooms in the Tiplin Building, East Orange, and the organization will probably be merged into a social club.

Polo Athletic Club to Open.

Manager Newman of the Polo Athletic Club is negotiating with prominent boxers, with a view to opening the club's Fall season on Sept. 11. A big bill will be presented on the opening night, and no effort spared during the coming season to secure the best men in their respective classes.

Do You Feel Depressed?

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It invigorates the nerves, stimulates digestion, and relieves mental depression. Especially valuable to tired brain-workers.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Crews in Practice for Middle States Regatta on Labor Day and Weather Favorable.

MEN WORKING WITH A VIM

Capt. Van Roden Returns to Atalantas and Will Coach Them—Union's Lightweight Crew Walks Away from the Seniors.

Harlem oarsmen turned out in large numbers yesterday both for the purpose of pleasure and in order to select men and train those already selected for the Middle States regatta, which is to be rowed on Labor Day.

As early as 8 o'clock in the morning the various crews selected to take part in the coming race could be seen diligently at work, and by noon the river presented an animated scene indeed, single shells, double gigs, and four and eight-oared barges following one another in a long procession from the ship canal to the Harlem Bridge and back again.

The day itself seemed made for the oarsmen. The river was as smooth as a duck-pond, and the sun hid itself behind the clouds, only now and then peeping modestly forth as though to note the progress of the men. A cool breeze was blowing and, fanning the brows of rowers, made them tackle their work with renewed vigor.

Both the Nonpareil and Dauntless Boat Clubs sent out their eight-oared barges to College Point, where, after lunch, a game of ball between the two crews was played. The Nonpareil barge was in charge of Coxswain Jerry Murphy, and carried twenty-six passengers, among whom were several ladies. The Dauntless barge was in charge of Coxswain F. W. Colwell.

The Wyanoke Club also sent out an eight-oared barge to College Point and several pleasure parties, as did the Atalantas. George M. Young, better known as the Atalanta veteran, took advantage of the delightful weather and in his shell, which has seen twenty-eight years of hard service, rowed around Manhattan Island, completing his eightieth trip in little over five hours.

Ex-Capt. Van Raden of the Atalantas, who resigned four years ago and took up his residence in Hackensack, has again moved to Harlem, and rejoined the club. He is one of the oldest and ablest members of the club, having joined it in 1868. Under his coaching it is expected that the club will recover its old prestige.

The Middle States Regatta.

The crews and singles which will be entered in the Middle States regatta are rapidly being selected, and the men are going to work with a vim. Each house sent out its quota yesterday for practice work, and many a lively brush took place among the rival crews.

Captain Cassidy of the Union Boat Club took out both the senior and junior eights, coaching the juniors from the bow of the seniors. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the work of the youngsters. They are the lightest crew ever entered in an eight-oared race, averaging about 130 pounds. They simply walked away from the seniors to their utter surprise and disgust.

The Nonpareil Regatta, which was postponed on account of the National Regatta at Philadelphia, will be rowed on Saturday. The entries are almost completed, and the men are training daily. Besides singles and junior and senior doubles the Nonparells will be represented by five eight-oared shells and four four-oared shells. One of the eight-oared shells was out yesterday, and Capt. Canavan, who acted as coxswain, expressed himself as well satisfied with their work.

Owing to the fact that most of the members of the Lone Star Boat Club are spending their vacations out of town Capt. Kramer will be the only member of that club represented in the Nonpareil Regatta. He does not enter with any expectation of winning, but merely to see whether he can make good enough time to enter the Middle States Regatta.

The four-oared barge which will represent the Dauntless Club in the Middle States Regatta, was out for a practice spin, and made very good time. E. H. Anderson was coxswain.

Entries of the Atalantas.

The Atalantas will enter two eight-oared shells, junior single, a junior four, and a senior four in the Labor Day regatta. The crews are as follows: Eight-oared shells: Stroke, Capt. Hughes; bow, Hoffman; 2, Hunt; 3, Cunningham; 4, Rooney; 5, Wishart; 6, O'Connell; 7, Shope; coxswain, Villeverde. Junior single, Joe Randall. Junior four, Hughes, McKenna, Hoffman, and Wallace. The senior four will again try for The Evening Call Cup, which it has already won twice, and if won again will become the property of the club.

The Metropolitans will enter a junior intermediate four, consisting of Coxswain E. T. Clark; 1, Kane; 2, Binzen; 3, Reddy; stroke, Conn. The junior double, which will carry the colors of the club, will be made up of Chicherio and McCoy, while Dr. Monehan and George Russell will have a race within the next ten days, to see which will represent the club in the senior singles.

The only crew representing the Crescents was the junior four. The reason of this small turnout was that a reception had been held at the clubhouse Saturday night, which had lasted into the wee small hours of Sunday.

The Friendship Club had a four-oared barge out on a pleasure trip. Their only entry for the Middle States regatta will be Russell Daneler, for the singles. The Wyanokes will enter a junior four, consisting of: Bow, L. Untermeyer; 2, M. Untermeyer; 3, H. Freedlander; coxswain, M. Herz.

Fred Schafer has been entered by the Harlem Boat Club for the junior and intermediate singles, while Amen and Maher will row in the junior double. It has not yet been determined which of the two crews, consisting of Trier and O'Conner and Loyd and Topping, will be entered in the junior double.

The Bohemians will enter an eight-oared shell and a single, which will be rowed by William Ledlacek.

A meeting of the Middle States Regatta Committee will be held to-night at the Hotel Marlborough, where the final arrangements for the race will be made.

The day passed without an accident. When the storm broke in the evening a grand rush was made for shelter, and there were many narrow escapes.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Sloop Varena, owned by A. E. Morrison; sloop Swanonoa, owned by S. A. Lewis, steamer Foinette, owned by Mr. Preston; steamer Josephine, owned by P. A. Widener; steamer Marietta E., owned by H. B. Moore; steamer Sovereign, owned by M. C. Borden; steamer Free Lance, owned by F. Schermerhorn.

The departures were: Sloop Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll; sloop Vigilant, owned by Percy Chubb; steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; steamer Sovereign.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamers Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Nourmahal, owned by John Jacob Astor; steamer Marietta, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Varuna, owned by E. Higgins; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Stella, owned by J. Beckwith; steamer Marion of the New York Yacht Club; steamer Intanella, owned by Mr. Bliss; steamer Bucaneer, owned by W. R. Hearst; steamer Zara, owned by E. A. Tower; schooner Montauk, owned by L. C. Ledyard; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; schooner Hildegarde, owned by G. W. Weld; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Minerva, owned by Mr. Fletcher; sloop Ilderim, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Choctaw, owned by M. Strong; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz, and the fleet of thirty-footers.

New Brunswick Driving Park.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 22.—A new Driving Park Association has been organized in this city with a capital of $10,000. It is proposed to establish a half-mile track just outside of Highland Park, on the road to Metuchen. Bids have already been secured for its construction, and work will be commenced soon. The officers are: President—P. M. Welsh; Vice President—Freeholder J. M. Parsons; Secretary—Lewis R. Hope; Treasurer—Dr. Hull; Directors—J. V. Hubbard, R. J. Smith, Dr. E. L. Loblein, City Treasurer J. B. Kirkpatrick, Edward Radel, and Freeholder George Deinger.

READY FOR THE FUTURITY

Good Field Promised for the Big Race of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

VALUE OF THE STAKE $43,000

Many Promising Youngsters to Compete for the Prize—Opening of the Sheepshead Bay Meeting—Programme of Fort Erie Club.

Everything is in readiness now for the Futurity of 1897, which will be decided to-morrow at Sheepshead Bay at the opening of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Fall meeting. Accumulated subscriptions, together with the $8,750 added by The Jockey Club, make the value of the stake $39,610, and, with the entrance money of $250 each for starters, the stake will probably be worth $43,000.

The probable starters in the race indicate a good field, including either Gibraltar, The Huguenot, or L'Alouette of Thompson's lot; M. J. Dwyer's Previous, J. E. Madden's Howland, J. N. Galway's Lydian, J. A. Bennett's Handsel, J. R. Keene's Uriel and Cock Robin, E. Brown's Plaudit, Hayman & Frank's Demagogue, J. E. McDonald's Central Trust, D. T. Pulsifer's Miss Tenny, and Marcus Daly's choice between Tammany Hall II. and Briar Sweet.

It is a pity that John E. Madden's crack colt Hamburg is not eligible, for his appearance in the field would add greatly to the interest in it. Hamburg has proved to the satisfaction of racegoers that he is one of the most remarkable colts the American turf has even seen, but with the impost he would be obliged to carry in the Futurity he would have a better chance to show his stamina and speed against a field of specially prepared two-year-olds. His stable companion Howland will probably be the public choice when the speculators look for an investment, but the Thompson colt, Gibraltar, on the strength of his remarkably easy victory at a half mile on a heavy track in 0:49½ a few days ago, will undoubtedly have a host of followers.

Not many of the Futurity candidates at the Sheepshead Bay track were out yesterday, for most of the probable starters have already received their final preparations. Howland was one of the first to show, but the early birds who staid at Sheepshead Bay overnight or came down early in the morning in search of information as to his condition did not get much. Mr. Madden had the colt on the track, but he indulged him only in light breezes. Howland looked as fine as silk, and fit to race for a kingdom. His coat was as glossy as a piece of satin, and, after he had covered five furlongs at half speed he pulled up without a hair ruffled. He seemed full of running, but was not indulged with the speed he was apparently inclined to show. Gibraltar was also shown, but his work was not what the trainers called a genuine "prep." He was allowed to rate along, and to have his head at the end of a breeze, but had something left when he pulled up.

James R. Keene's candidates, Uriel, at Gravesend and Black Cock at Sheepshead Bay, are in fine fettle, and many of the trainers believe the former's chances are as good, if not better, than those of any of the other entries. "Jimmie" McLaughlin thinks Demagogue is one of the speediest two-year-olds in training, but it is not certain that the colt will start. Penn, who was engaged to ride him, has been suspended for his in-and-out work with the colt, and if the horse starts another jockey will be in the saddle.

For some time past stories have been rife about the wonderful speed of Grand Sachem, one of Marcus Daly's candidates. It has been said that in Grand Sachem Mr. Daly had another Ogden, and that on Futurity day he would carry the copper and green to victory. If previous performances count for anything, Grand Sachem will not be a dangerous horse in the race, for in a race at Saratoga a few days ago he ran more like a selling plater than a stake horse. A filly with a remarkable burst of speed, who will assuredly be a starter, is Pulsifer & Karrick's Miss Tenny. She is in excellent condition, and if is fortunate enough to win the rich prize to-morrow it would add yet further renown to the reputation of her game little sire, Tenny, the swayback. Another horse whose chances have not been overlooked by the trainers is John E. McDonald's Central Trust. He is very fast, and as he is keyed up to the top notch now he will assuredly not be the whipper-in in to-morrow's race.

Fort Erie Jockey Club.

The Fort Erie Jockey Club has decided to give an Autumn meeting, beginning Sept. 6—Labor Day—and running until Sept. 23. The purses will be $300, with a $500 handicap or special race on the card each day. The races will be run under The Jockey Club rules of 1897, and the conditions have been framed with a view to suiting all classes of horses.

As was the case during the recent meeting, reciprocal relations will exist between the Eastern Jockey Club and the Fort Erie Jockey Club. There is every prospect that there will be a large list of entries. Applications for stable room are being received every day, and stabling for more than fifty horses has already been booked.

The meeting at Fort Erie will be followed by a meeting at Toronto, beginning Sept. 25, under the auspices of the Ontario Jockey Club; and one at Montreal under the auspices of the Montreal Jockey Club. Each of these meetings will run for ten days. Thus horsemen participating in the Fort Erie Jockey Club meeting will be afforded the opportunity of racing for thirty-six days, with little or no inconvenience so far as traveling is concerned.

Judging from the public support given the recent meeting at Fort Erie, the people of Buffalo have taken kindly to the thoroughbred, and if what one can hear may be taken as a guide, the coming meeting will be more successful, so far as attendance is concerned, than was the last.

As soon as the coming meeting closes, a list of valuable stakes to close during the Winter will be inaugurated, and plans will be made for a Spring meeting in 1898. It is the intention of the club hereafter to give two meetings a year, one in the Spring and one in the Autumn. Each will run for at least fifteen days, but, positively, for not more than twenty days.

Programme for the Meeting.

Sheepshead Bay's stake programme for the meeting which opens to-morrow is a rich one, and should bring together the best horses of the East and West. The closing of the Saratoga meeting on Saturday will leave the crack Western and Canadian horses in the East, and most of them will be quartered at Sheepshead Bay this week. The stake programme is as follows:

TUESDAY, AUG. 24.—The Fall Handicap, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile. Thirty-five eligible. The Futurity, for two-year-olds. About three-quarters of a mile. Ninety-three eligible.

THURSDAY, AUG. 26.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Forty-seven eligible. Dolphin Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth. Nineteen eligible.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27.—Flying Handicap, of $2,000, for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Twenty-eight eligible.

SATURDAY, AUG. 28.—Dash Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Fifty-one eligible. Ocean Handicap, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Thirty-five eligible.

MONDAY, AUG. 30.—Sapphire Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Forty-eight eligible. Reapers' Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-sixteenths. Seventeen eligible.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.—Flight Stakes, of $2,500, for all ages. Seven furlongs. Thirty-eight eligible.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.—Partridge Stakes, of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile on turf. Forty-two eligible. Turf Handicap, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter on turf. Thirty-six eligible.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.—Flatbush Stakes, of $3,000, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs. Thirteen eligible. Omnium Handicap, of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth. Thirty-five eligible.

MONDAY, SEPT. 6.—Autumn Stakes, of $3,000, for two-year-olds. Futurity Course. Seventy-two eligible. Twin City Handicap, of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Forty-seven eligible. Westbury Steeplechase, of $1,000. Full course.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.—Golden Rod Stakes, of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Six and one-half furlongs. Twenty-nine eligible. September Stakes, of $2,500, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-eighths. Fifteen eligible.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9.—Belles Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-old fillies. Futurity Course. Forty eligible. Russet Handicap, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half on turf. Thirty-six eligible.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.—Great Eastern Handicap, of $5,000, for two-year-olds. Futurity Course. Thirty-four eligible. Autumn Cup, of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles. Forty eligible.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Volley	113	Ross O.	103
Dorian	112	Rotterdam	102
Savarin	108	Passover	102
Double Quick	107	Parmesan	102
Honor	107	Mohawk Prince	99
Beaufort	104	Minnie Alphonse	97

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sallust	107	Benares	102
Sir Dick	106	Belle of Erin	101
Carbineer	106	Glonoine	100
Spero	106	Pocketbook	98
Genaro	104	Pangus	98
Strathmae	104	St. Ives	98
Black Dude	103	Brier Hill	93

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-old fillies. Selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Cleophus	116	Lulu R.	106
Fonnetta	110	Etch Jacket	106
Trolley	109	Gitty	106
Chic	108	Takanassee	106
Summer Sea	107	Fair Rebel	106
Picarona	106	Woodbird	101
Rarita	106	La Sagesse	101
Endeavor	106	Her Own	101

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Lehman	128	Tom Cromwell	110
Maurice	116	Damien	110
Rensselaer	114	Premier	109
Paul Kauvar	114	The Swain	100
Skate	114	Yankee Doodle	98
Peep o' Day	112	Manassas	94
Storm King	110	Miss Prim	90

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

George Keene	127	Tent Pin	100
Salabar	114	Olney	98
Cherry Picker	110	Brentwood	98
Isabey	110	Warrenton	98
Danforth	106	Whistling Con	98
Fleeting Gold	106	Vigenta	90
Junior	105	Our Breezy	90
Fonsavannah	104		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Dorian	111	Rossifer	101
King T.	111	Leedsville	101
Amanto	108	Paranto	101
Song and Dance	108	Manassas	98
Honor	106	Friendship	98
Campania	106	L. B.	98
Purse Proud	101	Picarona	96
Rifle	101	Nay Nay	96

RACE FOR CRICKET PENNANT.

Three Teams May Tie for First Place—Scores for Metropolitan League Batting Prize Changing.

The leaders in the race for the batting prize of the Metropolitan Cricket League altered their positions considerably by the games played on Saturday. C. H. Clarke now tops the figures with the splendid record of 95.75, and J. F. Curran goes back to second place with 54.25. M. R. Cobb moves up among the leaders, his figures being advanced from 15.60 to 34.50.

In the contests on the New York Cricket Association Brooklyn maintains its lead over the New Jersey Athletic Club and Paterson by a very small fraction, while the two clubs last named are tied for second place. The Brooklyn will meet the New Jersey men on Saturday, and the result of the game should practically decide the pennant winner, although, should a draw result, it is probable that all three clubs will be tied for first place at the end of the season.

The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P. C
New Jersey A. C.	8	6	0	2	1.000
Staten Island	9	4	3	2	.571
Manhattan	8	2	4	2	.333
New York	7	0	5	2	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Brooklyn	12	9	1	2	.900
New Jersey A. C.	11	8	1	2	.888
Paterson	12	8	1	3	.888
Kings County	11	4	6	1	.400
Manhattan	12	4	7	1	.363
Kearny	11	4	7	0	.363
St. George's	12	2	9	1	.181
Columbia	11	2	9	0	.181

ASSOCIATION BATTING AVERAGES.

	Ins.	N.O.	Most in Inn'gs.	R.	Average.
J. Balmer, N. J. A. C.	1	0	47*	42	42.00
J. E. Backus, Pater'n.	3	0	67	124	41.33
G. A. Gittins, N.J.A.C.	6	2	81*	122	30.50
J. Rose, Manhattan..	3	1	32*	58	29.00
W. Bunce, Paterson	7	1	36	145	24.16
F.G.Warb'ton, P'rson.	10	2	100*	214	22.77
A. B. Clarke, N.J.A.C.	1	0	23	23	23.00
C. Knight, Brooklyn..	7	0	49	151	21.57
A. Brown, Brooklyn..	9	1	62*	170	21.25
F. C. Calder, N.J.A.C.	10	0	51	210	21.00
W. Dodds, Paterson..	8	1	44	142	20.28
T. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	8	0	78	154	19.25
W. Hindle, Paterson..	6	1	25	89	17.80
S. B. Standfast, Brkln.	9	0	39	120	17.14
G. G. France, B'klyn.	1	0	17	17	17.00
C.T.Todd'gs, Kings Co.	11	2	40	149	16.55
T. G. Clarke, N.J.A.C.	10	1	54	136	15.11
W. H. Rose, B'klyn..	12	2	55	151	15.10
J. H. West, Paterson.	10	2	26*	120	15.00
A. Smedley, Paterson.	9	0	38	133	14.77
J. E. Pitcher, N.J.A.C.	10	0	71	134	13.40
W. Sparks, B'klyn.	10	1	40	118	13.11
J. Pirie, Kings Co.	2	0	15	26	13.00
T. Farrand, Kings Co.	9	1	24*	97	12.12
C. Kerry, Paterson..	7	0	21	79	11.28
G. Williams, Kings Co.	8	0	29*	90	11.23
J. L. Evans, Columbia.	2	1	7*	11	11.00
J. Dixon, Manhattan.	8	4	22*	42	10.50
J. Rodgers, B'klyn...	4	2	19*	21	10.50
F. B. Hunter, N.J.A.C.	3	4	18	21	10.50

*Not out.

ASSOCIATION BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	M'd'ns.	Runs.	W'ts.	Average
J. H. West, Paterson.	657	22	177	43	4.12
S.B.Standfast, B'klyn.	164	5	58	14	4.14
H. Hallock, Columbia.	242	5	87	19	4.58
A. Smedley, Paterson.	49	0	19	4	4.75
T. C. Cliff, C'mbia....	80	2	24	5	4.80
W. E. Causten, Kearny.	100	4	41	8	5.12
F. C. Calder, N.J.A.C.	813	38	240	44	5.45
J. Robertson, Paterson.	357	12	131	23	5.69
S. Holloway, C'mbia..	102	1	58	9	5.89
H. Rushton, Mann'n.	482	17	190	31	6.13
A. Rice, Kearny....	612	12	220	33	6.66
A. Nugent, Kings Co.	408	14	150	23	6.52
W. H. Rose, B'klyn..	587	20	266	40	6.65
T. G. Clarke, N.J.A.C.	543	23	173	28	6.65
J. Pellow, B'klyn....	42	3	20	3	6.67
W. Clarkson, Paterson.	149	4	67	10	6.70
G.W. Barnes, Kings Co.	273	9	129	19	6.79
A. Richardson, C'mbia.	420	19	146	21	6.95
F. J. Loughlin, B'klyn.	422	10	204	28	7.29
J. Dyson, Columbia..	65	2	46	6	7.67
W. Adam, Manhattan.	566	20	210	25	8.04
A. Clouting, St. G'rge's.	62	0	42	5	8.40
C. Hamm'd, St. G'rge's.	144	3	59	7	8.43
A. F. Harding, C'mbia.	432	10	169	20	8.45
W. Dodds, Paterson..	244	3	80	9	8.89
A. McKinney, Kearny.	130	3	72	8	9.00
H. Chittick, Mann'n..	49	0	36	4	9.00
T.W. Harris, St. G'rge's.	761	14	331	30	11.10
M. McHale, Kearny..	499	10	232	24	9.66
C.T. Todd'gs, Kings Co.	348	14	135	13	10.39
J. Croll, Kearny....	78	2	22	2	11.00
C. H. Owen, B'klyn..	32	0	34	3	11.33
A. Brown, B'klyn....	137	2	81	7	11.57
J. Dixon, Manhattan..	330	7	173	12	14.41

CATHOLIC CLUB GAMES.

The Second Series Held in the Presence of a Large Number of People.

The second series of the games of the Catholic Club was held yesterday morning at Baldwin Park, Jersey City, before a large number of people.

The mile event was the most exciting of the contests, Brady winning by two yards, with Rafter and Nelson Buck tied for second place.

The following are the summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Matthew Casey (5 yards;) James Cleary, (7 yards,) second; Nelson Buck, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Nelson Buck, 1 foot, actual jump, 17 feet 4 inches; Joseph Rafter, 1 foot, actual jump, 17 feet 2½ inches, second; Thomas Flanagan, 8 inches, actual jump, 17 feet 6 inches, third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward Brady, (75 yards;) Nelson Buck, (75 yards,) and Joseph Rafter, (60 yards,) tied for second place. Time—4:37 2-5. Points divided.

Standing Broad Jump, Scratch.—Won by Thomas Flanagan, 8 feet 10½ inches; James Cleary, 8 feet 8 inches, second; Joseph Rafter, 8 feet 6½ inches, third.

The points for prizes now stand: Nelson Buck, 17; James Cleary, 15; Thomas Flanagan, 12; Matthew Casey, 10; Edward Brady, Joseph Rafter, and William McManus, tied with 6 each.

The Greenwood A. A. Election.

The annual election of the Greenwood Benevolent Athletic Association will be held at the clubhouse on Twenty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, to-morrow night. The nominees are as follows: For President, John Keegan; for Vice President, Edward T. Driscoll and Harry Happell; for Financial Secretary, Louis Ronalter; for Recording Secretary, Thomas McCann and Thomas O'Neill; for Corresponding Secretary, James Kennedy; for Trustees, Patrick Rogan and Thomas Meehan; for

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Never Again—8:30.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Fight for Honor—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—One Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Robin Hood—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM—Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Concert—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cleveland—4:00 P. M.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

AFTER CONFERENCE, WHAT?

Let us suppose that Mr. CUTTING and Mr. QUIGG, Mr. LAROCQUE and Mr. GIBBS, Mr. PINE and Mr. GRUBER were met in some convenient and neutral place of assembly for conference about a union of forces. Mr. QUIGG would draw a horrible picture of the evils of Tammany government, and appeal with moving eloquence for the amalgamation of all the anti-Tammany organizations. Mr. CUTTING would thereupon announce that as the Citizens' Union had irrevocably determined to nominate SETH LOW it was quite willing to confer. That would be a fine beginning. The situation would be like that of a board of arbitrators meeting to settle a damage case. The representatives of the claimant, after expressing their joy at the prospect of an amicable settlement, might announce that they had reached the conclusion, to which they would adhere, that their man must have $75 damages; as to the other details they would agree to anything reasonable.

A conference in which one of the parties is bound by predetermined conditions does not give much of a show to the party of the other part.

But let us suppose that QUIGG accepts Low. What else is there to confer about? The other places on the ticket, of course. Mr. CUTTING and Mr. LAROCQUE have played that game with PLATT'S men before. They know the opening, the middle, and the end of the game. The end thereof is that reformers and honorable men are compelled to give their approval and indorsement to the nomination for office of some of the dirtiest little runt politicians in this town. They are asked to say to their neighbors and townsmen: "These are all good men. Vote them into offices of trust and power. We have chosen them. You must take them on our recommendation."

If conferrees of the Citizens' Union once enter upon this business they must carry it through. If PLATT'S candidate for Controller or County Clerk or Register or Sheriff is too disreputable for their acceptance and they withdraw, they will be charged with the responsibility of the failure to unite. If they reject the ticket after it is completed they will be accused of bad faith, and with considerable justice.

Mr. CUTTING, Mr. LAROCQUE, and Mr. PINE, and the other active men of the Citizens' Union will not be swerved from the straight path by all the senseless talk about conference. They have said so, and it is fortunate that they are of that firm and sagacious mind. The Low candidacy is as hateful as poison to PLATT. But he will take Low if he can make up the rest of the slate and secure the immense advantage of the Citizens' Union indorsement thereon.

What a noble showing PLATT'S candidates would make on the ballot under the beautiful reform emblem of the Citizens' Union!

THE PUBLIC SPIRIT OF NEW YORK.

It is an old complaint as to New York that its citizens will do little that requires united effort, that they have little of that public spirit which has done so much for other cities of population, resources and interests far less than those of New York. The criticism has in the past been well founded. It is not hard to see why. The reasons may be summed up in one word—size. On the one hand New York is so large that its citizens have felt that it could take care of itself; on the other, it is so large that the interests of portions of its people have frequently been in conflict with those of others. It has been easier, for instance, to find New Yorkers contending among each other for the control of some great enterprise of National importance than to find them working together for something in which all were interested.

But size is purely relative. New York, with 2,000,000 people, or even Greater New York with 3,000,000, is not so big as the city of 1,000,000 was a generation ago. The citizens of New York are having this fact "borne in upon them," as the old phrase is, and even rubbed in, and they have awakened to an entirely new sense of what they must do, and of what they can do, to secure for the city the full advantages to which it is entitled if it will take them at their fair cost. The most striking instance of this is the latest, the Merchants' Association, with its vigorous and well-directed efforts to extend the trade of New York. But though this is the latest, it is by no means the only instance, nor is it in some regards the most important. During the last campaign, for example, there was a quiet and unostentatious but most effective organization of the business men of New York for the protection of their own vast interests, and those of the country as well, from the imminent peril of a debased currency. From the offices and counting rooms of the great city, along myriad lines, stretching to the cities, towns, and villages of the land, wherever honest trade and industry had a footing, there was carried on for some four months an active, untiring, intelligent campaign of argument and instruction against the common danger. Its influence was felt in the remotest corners of the Union, and everywhere to the strengthening of the permanent ties of common interest and right dealing. That was a superb and characteristic manifestation of the real public spirit of New York, so broad in its operation and so sound and enduring in its purpose as to be essentially patriotic.

There is in the work of the Merchants' Association ample evidence of the same catholic principle. From the outset, and so far with entire consistency, this work has been fair to the point of apparent generosity. It has not been directed to get anything from others, but in promoting the trade of New York to increase, develop, and strengthen the trade of the whole country. No advantages have been asked from the transportation lines which serve all sections that New York was not willing should be granted to other trade centres. It has clearly been the belief of the sagacious leaders of this movement that every advantage to the trade of a great city, such as ours is, is an advantage for trade as a whole, stimulating and expanding it, and that this would be equally true of every other city, so that each might expect its share of a constantly growing total. This is, in reality, in harmony with the principle governing the evolution of modern commerce. The public spirit of New York is but a manifestation of the spirit that more and more prevails, and must prevail, throughout the world.

WHICH PAYS BETTER?

We made a brief comparison last week to show what a different condition presents itself this year to the minds of the people of those agricultural States that voted for BRYAN last year in the desperate expectation that they might thus lighten the burden of hard times and of debt. We now submit a few figures to show the changed condition that must have its influence on the minds of the people of the silver-producing States, whose representatives in the Senate have for so many years exercised such great power upon legislation, always in the hope of securing advantage for the product of their mines. The change is in the price of silver and in the price of wheat, and the figures show that at the present export price of wheat the crop of these States, without reference to a certain increase since 1895, is worth within a fraction as much as their silver was worth in 1893, and worth over 50 per cent. more than their silver at current prices.

The following table shows the output of silver of the various States for 1893 and their crop of wheat for 1895:

States.	Silver. Fine Ounces.	Wheat. Bushels.
Arizona	1,147,204	250,654
Colorado	23,281,390	2,808,250
Idaho	3,288,548	1,221,899
Montana	12,820,081	1,065,223
Nevada	1,035,151	122,627
South Dakota	58,973	20,261,088
Utah	5,891,901	2,443,596
	47,523,257	37,173,337

The average price per fine ounce of silver paid by the United States Treasury in 1893 was 80 cents. At this price the silver output of that year was worth $38,186,056. At the present price of silver, 50 cents per ounce, the same amount of silver would be worth only $23,861,628, a fall in value for the year's product of $14,156,977.

In 1895 the average export price of wheat was 57½ cents. At that price the crop of that year, 37,173,337 bushels, was worth at the seaboard $21,374,668. At the present export price of wheat, $1, the same crop would be worth $37,173,337, an advance in the value of that year's crop of $15,798,669. The wheat in 1897 is thus worth $37,173,337, the silver is worth $23,861,628, and the difference in favor of the wheat is $13,311,709, or 55 per cent. more than the value of the silver.

These striking changes come out more clearly in the following table, which even the Senators of the silver States might reflect upon with advantage:

	1893.	1897.
Silver	$38,018,605	$23,861,628
	1895.	1897.
Wheat	$21,374,668	$37,173,337

These figures, as we have said, take no account of the probable changes in the silver output or the wheat crop, but such changes would only make the showing more emphatic. We have nothing to say against silver mining as a business. As such it is as legitimate as the raising of wheat or the mining of copper, and the country can only gain by the success of those engaged in it in proportion to their skill, energy, and foresight. But when the voters of the silver-producing States come to ask themselves whether they have anything to gain by trying to upset the currency of the country in a mad agitation for laws giving an arbitrary value to silver, and when they compare the net result in dollars obtained by these efforts, they may conclude that raising wheat and leaving the currency question alone would be as much more profitable as it is honest and sensible.

IN DANGER.

Mr. Low's candidacy is in visible danger from his delayed announcement of purpose and from the persistent rumors of negotiation with the Platt leaders.

If Mr. Low is afraid to accept the nomination of the Citizens' Union, with its enrollment of more than 100,000 voters, it is unlikely that any practicable demonstration of the popular desire would satisfy him. The Mayor's chair cannot be made a "sure thing" to anybody. The candidate must take the risks of the canvass. He owes that much to his supporters, who also have to take the risk of defeat.

If his Republican friends, with or without his sanction, are trying to open the way for conferences with the Platt organization, their negotiations ought at once to be stopped or avowed by him. Their overtures, if unauthorized, will nevertheless compromise him. They have no right to do that. If they have Mr. Low's approval, which we do not believe, the public ought to know it. A great many of Mr. Low's present supporters would not care to follow him on that particular road to defeat.

If Mr. Low is willing to accept the nomination of the Citizens' Union and to take his chances of an unconditional later nomination from the Republican Convention, he may be elected Mayor. There is no other way to elect him. His margin is not great at best. Delay will not increase it, and a dicker would wipe it out instantly and altogether.

PREMATURE WARNINGS.

We note here and there what seems to us a tone of excessive prudence in comment on the upward movement in prices that has now prevailed so long and so steadily on the stock and grain Exchanges. Warnings are given that this is the result partly of transient conditions, partly of a reawakening of the dangerous spirit of speculation, and that it will be followed by a reaction that will leave us worse off than before.

Doubtless some of the conditions are transient. No one counts on a decade of heavy crops here and short crops elsewhere. And there is, of course, speculation, but it is not yet general or rampant. We may reach that stage and may suffer in recovering from its consequences; but we see no signs that it is very near. Moreover, speculation is only the extreme development of that confidence which has so sadly been lacking during the past few years. Confidence may be restored without being followed by extravagant speculation, but the latter cannot possibly come without the former. As yet we have only begun to feel the degree of confidence which the situation, on the whole, warrants. We can advance much further in that direction without particular risk, and we should say, as things stand, that stimulation of confidence is more rational than checking it by warnings which, so far as we can see, are still quite unnecessary.

We shall not be accused of not taking seriously enough the evils that have prevailed so long, or the causes of them. We have recognized the most potent of these causes and striven to get them removed. At the same time we have always had and have repeatedly and emphatically expressed a profound confidence in the essential honesty and good sense of the American people, and we have never for a moment doubted the final outcome of the fight against error and rascality, against Populism and Socialism, and the corruption fostered by the silver mine owners and by Trusts that have grown strong through legislative favors. Just at present we are convinced that the rational attitude toward the business future in all lines is one of downright hopefulness, and we see not the slightest reason for adopting any other.

VILLAGE ART.

It would not be fair for a citizen of the metropolis to gird at the village of New Rochelle because of any supposed artistic deficiencies in its Soldiers' Monument, which stands conspicuously on the triangular green in front of the Presbyterian Church at the junction of Main and Huguenot Streets. Few of our own public monuments are much to brag about. Most Northern villages possess memorials of villagers who fell on the battlefields of the rebellion, and while New Rochelle's is neither better nor worse than the others, artistically speaking, it is the visible sign of deep and reverent feeling as surely as any other soldiers' monument is. But the fierce howl of protest raised against the stone wall that has lately been built around it, on the ground of art, seems rather extravagant and uncalled for. The wall, which is decorated with a few iron shells and a pair of mounted field guns, presented to the local Grand Army post by the War Department, is intended to represent a hastily constructed fortification, and although Mr. FREDERIC REMINGTON, whose military pictures are so well liked, has admitted that he would not care to stand behind it in a spirited engagement, he and other artists have also declared that it is very like the thing it aims to represent. We have an idea that in a spirited engagement Mr. REMINGTON'S standing place would be twelve miles away.

Mr. KEMBLE, famous because of his delightful "coons," and for other good reasons, designed the fort, and while the tale that the round stones of which it is constructed were reverently gathered in various graveyards may be somewhat fanciful and invented for the sake of lending a sort of grave dignity to the structure, yet they are good enough stones for the purpose. It must be admitted that to the unsophisticated person who had heard that a fortification had been erected around the Soldiers' Monument the first sight of the new structure might be as disappointing as the first sight of DAY & MARTIN'S blacking factory was to Joseph Gargery and Mr. Wopsle, who before their visit to London had been misled by the pictures on the boxes. One's idea of a fortification is something strong and impressive. The word justifies the idea. But Mr. FRANCIS WILSON has bestowed upon the village in which he resides a gift that is nevertheless picturesque and characteristic, though perhaps not strong enough, as a fort, to repel an assault of even a theatrical trust.

Mr. WILSON made this gift in no vainglorious spirit and without ostentation. The action was so far removed from the incidents of his professional routine and the knowledge of his scholarly press agent that the name of the donor of the fort would not have been widely known, even in New Rochelle, if the harshness of the criticism of the structure had not led Mr. WILSON to make a good-humored reply. One of the accusations made is that the mimic fort is "scenic," which seems a not very serious defect. Perhaps a wiser comment would be that it is scarcely in keeping with the formal and rigid character of the monument, which would be better suited if surrounded by a cast-iron fence of posts and chains.

However, what we intended to say in the beginning is that any sign of awakening artistic spirit in our village life is most encouraging. Mr. WILSON, as a man of artistic tastes resident in New Rochelle, must feel more or less gratified by this outbreak, though it is rather savagely directed at a perfectly well-meant action of his own. It shows, at least, the presence in the community of some well-defined artistic feeling, and that is a good sign, which certainly was lacking when the Soldiers' Monument was erected. When the villagers begin to think for themselves whether or not their surroundings are beautiful and appropriate, a new era may fairly be said to have dawned.

BICYCLE SPEED.

The tremendous speed of the little Welsh wheelman, MICHAEL, lends some confirmation to the theory that the combination of light weight and a strong pair of legs ought to produce a fast rider. MICHAEL weighs 100 pounds, and his leg muscles are like steel. He rides easily, but his great speed is made easier by his trick of riding close up to the quartet that "paces" him. A big machine with four riders necessarily overcomes the resistance of the air, and riding at their heels the little racer has something like a vacuum in front of him and air in swift, eddying, and favorable motion on both sides.

His thirty miles in 59 minutes and 44 seconds is good railroad speed; while his feat of making thirty-two miles, every one of which was ridden in less than two minutes, leaves the trotting horse forever outclassed.

The dynamics of high speed with the wheel are only just coming within the comprehension of the racing cyclists, as is proved by the quick shifting of the honors of the record mile. Two weeks ago GARDNER rode a mile in 1:39 2-5 at Philadelphia. MCDUFFEE, at the Charles River track Aug. 14, made the mile in 1:38 1-5, which was the world's record until the 19th, when PLATT-BETTS rode a mile in 1:37 3-5 at the Crystal Palace track, London.

Already the bicycle mile record is within a trifle over two seconds of Salvator's running mile in 1:35½. That record will surely be beaten, probably before the present season is over. It will then be a demonstrated possibility for man to transport himself by his own power faster than the swiftest horse can carry him.

THE AUTOMOBILE.

The imagination of Mr. KIPLING, which has lately endowed the steam locomotive with mind and heart, and his facile literary art which has translated its puffing and snorting into forcible idiomatic English, may in time be lent to the idealization of the new mechanical wagon with the awful name—automobile. For that thing has come to stay. About the automatic or the motor bicycle we have doubts. Men and women who use the bicycle for the sake of exercise are certainly not anxious to possess one that will deprive them of the chance to exercise their muscles. But the wagons and carriages and cabs that run without horses are to be the vehicles of the future.

Comparatively few of them are in operation on this side of the Atlantic Ocean at present, and it is likely that more of them will not be employed here until some further improvements have been made in their mechanism. But sooner or later they will displace the fashionable carriage of the present hour, and the horse will cease to be an important factor in the transportation of human beings for pleasure or business.

Sensitive and sentimental folk cannot view the pending change without conflicting emotions. There are reasons why the departure of the horse from the streets and the park drives should be considered gratifying. But it must be confessed that he will take with him a kind of picturesqueness which the self-moving wagon will never supply. Moreover, man loves the horse, and he is not likely ever to love the automobile, even after Mr. KIPLING idealizes it. Nor will he ever get quite used, in this generation, to speeding along the road behind nothing. The gracefulness of the horse will be sadly missed for a long while, and the afternoon pageant on Bellevue Avenue, in Newport, will not seem nearly as fine as it is now. Yet the automobile has already reached Newport, and before long will deprive the spirited horses who now shy at it of their business of hauling millionaires.

Probably the horse will not soon become extinct. He will still be bred for the Horse Show, and is likely to be used on the trotting and running tracks and in the polo fields. Man will still love him, but will not so often be fooled in horse trades. And, after they get in good working order, the horseless carriages will be found clean, swift, and economical, and doubtless will in time develop a poetry and romance of their own, like the steam locomotive.

In making that offer the Republicans will show to the public the sincerity of their desire to create harmony among the friends of good government. Everybody will recognize both their single-mindedness and their good sense. No organization really desirous of beating Tammany will refuse to join in a conference so obviously essential to the accomplishment of the end. —The Sun of yesterday.

So you have changed your tune, and are willing to consort with Mugwumps, reformers, milksops, and drinkers of catnip tea. Wasn't it you who lately ridiculed SETH LOW as a commonplace person of very ordinary ability who wasn't fit to be Mayor because he couldn't write a letter with any snap to it? Wasn't the Citizens' Union made up of a lot of bumptious babes and sucklings, and didn't you command everybody to "stop this anti-Platt nonsense" and fall in behind the great deliverer from the perils of Bryanism?

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

But you are knocking at the wrong portal. The door that opens on the conference hall has been slammed, bolted, and nailed up.

Mr. GRACE announces his intention to vote for the Democratic candidate for Mayor. Mr. OTTENDORFER will also vote with the Democrats; but if Mr. Low and Mr. CROKER were the candidates he would not vote at all. Most of the reform movements of the past twenty years have had the efficient aid of Mr. GRACE and Mr. OTTENDORFER. This year the desire seems to be very general among Democrats to vote for Democratic candidates if first-rate men are nominated.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Just how a porpoise can be taken for a sea serpent by any seafaring or even beach-faring person is a mystery closely connected with the sort of consciences possessed by the owners of Summer hotels and the hireling skippers of small sailboats. The appearance and habits of these cetaceans are perfectly well known to everybody who ever spent a week on or near salt water, and if a veteran oysterman of Northport, Long Island, has just been thrown into a state of shake-haunted hysterics by the apparition of one or fifty of the sea pigs off that resort, then he must be to-day a comparatively rich man. Persons of his class don't make themselves ridiculous for nothing, even when their accomplice is a warm-blooded animal that pretends to be a cold-blooded fish.

—Richmond is much interested in a plan now under consideration by its Chamber of Commerce for utilizing the water power of the James River and running the city's factories by electricity instead of steam. The movement, it seems, was started by a company which manufactures electrical appliances of various sorts. This company's object, of course, is to extend the market for its goods, and the investigation it has made into the possibilities of the James is but one of many similar investigations in other parts of the country. With this selfish but perfectly legitimate interest, however, is entwined the interests of the several localities whose water power is now running to waste, and this fact seems to be thoroughly appreciated by the wide-awake people of Richmond. The business men of that city gathered and listened attentively to a report on the value of their river that had been prepared by the electrical company's engineer. He told them that the water power available was sufficient for the city's manufacturing needs, and that if a local corporation would secure it there would be customers enough for their power to make the central station immediately profitable, while the different factories now using steam would decrease their expenses materially by a change to electricity. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to consider the matter in detail, and the expectation is that an immediate favorable report will lead to steps by which Richmond's industries will be extended and invigorated.

—People think they have a sufficient excuse for irritability when other people insist on loading their minds and, if possible, their stomachs with cures for the rheumatism or a cold, the suggested remedies being always exactly as diverse as they are numerous, and resembling each other only that in each is declared to be the one sure means of combating the disease in question. This sort of advice, however, is not half so maddening as that which the man with a new and valuable puppy dog is sure to get from friends, acquaintances, and strangers alike. "Don't give him a taste of meat, not even a smell of it," commands one. "Let him have all the meat he wants," says another. "Puppy cake is the one proper food," is the next instruction, and "Puppy cake is fatal" the fourth. So it goes on, till the inexperienced dog owner wishes that he had merely undertaken to bring up a child, for any convenient diet seems to be good enough for children. What should a young dog eat, anyhow?

—Complaint is made in Boston because a "skyscraper" that is to be erected within fifty feet of Trinity Church will make that ancient and venerated structure, rightly regarded as a fine specimen of American church architecture, look squatty and insignificant. This fate, according to The Boston Herald, has already befallen New York's Trinity Church, much to the sorrow and pain of the few among us able to feel such a calamity, and it laments that the once more refined and artistic city seems destined to watch the speedy desecration of its well-appreciated monuments. "They manage these things better in foreign countries," moans the Bostonian, after indulging in an occasional divided infinitive like "to greatly dwarf" as proof that his envy of the more fortunate Europeans is not measurable by the rules of good English. "In Paris, Berlin, or Vienna no private owner would be permitted to put up a building the effect of which was to ruin nearly or completely a previously great architectural possession." Then, as if conscious that aesthetic considerations no longer govern quite all of his fellow-townsmen, he tries another argument on them: "Even considered on the mere basis of money, the architectural merit of Trinity Church has been worth, by the crowds of people that have been induced by reason of it to annually visit and remain in Boston, thousands of dollars a year; and yet this public advantage can be, it seems, at any time destroyed at the wish or whim of private individuals." All this would be pathetic if one could avoid seeing that it is just a little bit funny—coming from Boston—and if one could overlook those dreadfully abused infinitives.

—A Quebec correspondent informs a Boston paper that the Dominion authorities apparently anticipate trouble of a serious kind with somebody or other, and that they are making in many places on an extensive scale and in obvious haste what look extremely like preparations for war. This, he admits, may be merely that occupation for peaceful days whose wisdom has been commended by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, GEORGE WASHINGTON, QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, and several other worthies, but the correspondent is disposed to think that the sudden activity is a result of what are deemed urgent and definite contingencies. He has, according to the dispatch, gained entrance recently to the several armories, stores, and magazines in and around Quebec, and was "quite amazed" by the quantity of new ordnance and ammunition which has now replaced the obsolete weapons and cartridges that have cumbered these places since 1870. The stacks of old Sniders have disappeared to make room for enough Lee-Enfield rifles to arm the whole Canadian militia, and in the citadel millions of smokeless powder cartridges are piled up ready for quick distribution. Six batteries of twelve-pounder breech-loading field guns have also arrived, and could be sent at once wherever needed, and with them is a pretty gathering of Maxim-Nordenfeidt quick-firing guns. Almost every steamer, this terrifying person declares, brings an addition to the stock of war material, and the Superintendent of the citadel keeps a foreman and a dozen subordinates busy receiving and issuing it. Possibly there is some foundation in fact for these statements, but it is not the sort of information that is likely to be intrusted to men whose business it is to tell what they hear. The correspondent tries to connect what he has learned—or guessed at—with the sealing question and the Klondike discoveries, but these are ludicrously insignificant when set alongside of the vision of a war between England and the United States.

PERSONAL.

—Judging from present developments, we may have to take back our recent assertion that POM KWANG SOH could not possibly have been a sincere believer in Theosophy. The Corean statesman died on the 13th inst., and his will bears a date four days later. This would seem to indicate that POM KWANG SOH was a Theosopher of exalted rank and great power, and, of course, he must have believed in the system under which his miracles were performed. There is still a chance, however, that the humiliation of making a retraction and of apologizing to the toothbrush and teacup devotees may be avoided. It is only a short step from Theosophy to forgery, and the latter will explain the marvelous will quite as well as the former. Even a clerical error would do it, so the writer of the original derisive paragraph still shows a bold front. He is willing, though, to confess in confidence that he is a bit scared.

—Major J. G. PANGBORN, an American who has devoted much time to the study of railroad problems and the railroad situation in Asia, is now in Baltimore, visiting friends. In the course of a recent conversation he said that the industrial and political condition of India was a cause for grave apprehension, and he expressed the opinion that the trouble and discontent there were due much more to economic causes than to those connected with the local government or with religious hatreds. There are in India, said Major PANGBORN, about 100,000 resident Englishmen not connected with the civil or military administration. They, sometimes alone, and sometimes with Mohammedans and Parsees as partners, have organized small manufacturing establishments, and are trying to supply local demands. These efforts are jealously watched by the manufacturers in England, with whose market they interfere, and effective influence has been exerted by them to make the home and Indian Governments pass laws that restrict the enterprise and decrease the profits of these dangerous rivals. "This," declared the Major, "has caused deep anger among the Anglo-Indians, and the bitterest criticism of England that I heard there came from them, and not from natives. But these English denunciations of the home Government have been going on for a long time within hearing of the Hindus and Mohammedans, and in this way the latter, with but little real cause for complaint, have learned to ascribe all their misfortunes and wrongs, real or imagined, to the 'tyrants' who rule them." The explanation is decidedly interesting, but it probably does not make enough account of race animosities and religious fanaticism. Both are potent influences little likely to impress a student of railroads.

—Evidently the King of Siam is still a good deal of a barbarian. If he had profited as much by European instruction as we have been told, he never would have given such an absurd excuse as he has for deferring his visit to the United States. It would take, he says, six months at least to get an intelligent idea of America and the Americans, and as he has only a few weeks more to spare from affairs of state, he is going to wait till he has more leisure! This will disgrace CHULALONGKORN all over Europe, and ruin his laboriously acquired popularity. Any British, French, or German traveler would have told him that from three to six weeks here would enable a man of ordinary intelligence to know us inside and out and set down the conclusion of the whole matter in a big book. Haven't they done it time and again, and aren't they men of ordinary, very ordinary, intelligence?

Count De Castellane Blackballed.

From The London Figaro.

The Count de Castellane, who married the daughter of the late Jay Gould, the American railway king, has been blackballed by the Paris Jockey Club. One blackball excludes, but 288 were cast against the Count. His younger brother, who was put up at the same time, was elected.

ANDREWS'S VIEWS DISCUSSED.

Has a False Issue Been Raised in Matter of University Freedom by President of Brown?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Andrews, in resigning his chair as the President of Brown University, laid stress upon liberty of opinion as of more importance to a university than large gifts, where such freedom was withheld. He here assumes the position that personal judgment alone must determine what constitutes individual liberty and self-respect. So far as the individual is concerned in the private domain of conscience, this is undoubtedly true, but President Andrews had assumed a larger relation, namely, a responsibility and obligation to the university with which he has been connected.

His advocacy of his peculiar views did not release him from duties to the university of which he was the official head. He had no right in maintaining a theoretical liberty of opinion, and especially of utterance, to put in peril the interests of a noble and venerable seat of learning. He had assumed the position of President—an appointment for life—with all the obligations involved in such a position, which required him to use all his powers to promote the interests of the university. He could destroy public confidence in its administration and influence, and at the same time claim that it was under obligations to furnish him with a permanent pedestal upon which to proclaim his unbalanced and unscholarly views.

This consideration gains increased force from the fact that President Andrews was not a Professor of Political Economy and was under no obligations to discuss these questions. He was Professor of Philosophy, and his official instruction was in this field. There was no necessity for him to ventilate any theory upon financial questions and make active propaganda for it. He was not satisfied to hold his opinions privately and to limit his presentation of them to scientific papers before learned societies and in reviews, but his conviction of duty led him to believe that in a heated campaign in Colorado he must take the stump to support the most rabid and vaporous party which has arisen in the history of this country. Incendiary spirits, which threatened the tenure of property and the lawful administration of justice, found support in his advocacy of a portion of their platform. It is possible that if they had been successful at the last election the results in unsettling the foundations of National government and of society would have been greater and more far-reaching than the division of this country into two governments at the outbreak of the war. If unrestrained advocacy of disunion was then impossible, why can an individual now demand that a university must permit him to destroy its influence in the community and render doubtful the character of its instruction in the name of liberty?

The minds of students are unformed and impressionable; it is hardly necessary for freedom that a teacher should be maintained from funds given to advance "sound learning," when the whole character of his influence is contrary to it. President Andrews has, therefore, raised in his letter a "fake" issue, and sought to win popular support on the ground that individual liberty was infringed in case he is requested to moderate his public utterances for the sake of the university whose welfare he had solemnly promised to promote. If his duty to his theory was more imperative than his duty to the university, his only course was to honorably and quietly resign.

But President Andrews is not the only party in this case. The corporation is responsible for the general oversight of the interests of the university and the character of the instruction. It cannot be oblivious to its duty, neither can it shut its eyes to the fact which is stated, that the university has steadily run in debt during President Andrews's administration, with the exception of two years. It is impossible for such a loss to continue indefinitely. The Trustees must recognize the situation, and they did only their duty in asking for a conference in a kindly spirit with President Andrews. He seems to have flouted their suggestions, and to have appealed to the larger public on the slender basis that the freedom of letters was violated in his person. Some public sympathy may be awakened on this false presentation of the situation. Dr. Andrews believes that he was predestined to be an advocate of his financial theory, and he cannot ignore his mission. He would like to have his false independence and partisan advocacy of an indefensible theory crowned with the glory of martyrdom, and he does not wish the public to regard it as due to his own mistakes.

Mr. Andrews has taught at various times theology, history, political science, and philosophy. He can hardly be regarded as an authority in either one of these subjects. He, however, seems to claim that the Corporation of Brown University shall continue to support him in the advocacy of his views upon the traditional ground of freedom of teaching and opinion in universities. We have shown that teaching in the field of political economy is not incumbent upon him in the college, for his chair is a different one, and that hence the right of instruction is not imperiled by the action of the corporation; and, secondly, that the corporation places no limit on his private opinions. This question has assumed wider general interest from the fact that an effort is being made by friends of President Andrews to secure a memorial on the part of scholars in various institutions of learning to the Corporation of Brown University against accepting President Andrews's resignation. Such a protest from members of one university to the governing body of another as to how it shall administer its internal affairs is something unheard of in American educational history, and beyond complicating a very delicate question, it is of itself an impertinence.

If President Eliot of Harvard is interested in it, as asserted, it is a procedure which he would not tolerate for a moment if directed against the Corporation of Harvard University. There have been numerous cases where certain features of the internal administration of Harvard have been subjected to wide and just criticisms among scholars. Professors have been dismissed in a manner which infringed all traditions of liberty in chairs of instruction, and yet protest has not been made either within or without the university.

The support of such a paper by scholars at the present time would not promote an adjustment of the present difficulties, but would constitute a most dangerous precedent, through which the independent administration of colleges would be exposed to external and demagogical influences.

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.

New York, Aug. 22, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Big Purses.

The farmer who sells his wheat for silver will soon need his grain bags for purse purposes.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

No Change.

An attempt is being made to classify well-known authors as tall, medium, or short. The majority of them will be found "short."—Rochester Post-Express.

The Time to Start.

"Charlie, your father is calling you."
Charlie—Yes, I hear him. But he is calling "Charlie." I don't need to go till he yells "Charles."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

On the Whole Not Profitable.

"Politics don't pay," said a Georgia man yesterday. "I've been mixed up with 'em ten years, and I'm just ten years in debt."
"Had a good time though, didn't you?" he was asked.
"Oh, yes—I beat the other fellow occasionally!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Brushed Away.

An exchange says: "What do you think of an artist who painted cobwebs on the ceiling so truthfully that the hired girl wore herself into an attack of nervous prostration trying to sweep them down?" There might have been such an artist, but never such a hired girl.—Fond du Lac (Wis.) Reporter.

KEEP COOL!

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Never mind how times may go—
Just keep cool!
When the breeze has ceased to blow
And the sun melts all below,
Stop! and watch the melons grow—
Just keep cool!

Never mind if money's tight—
Just keep cool!
When you're toiling day and night
And there's not a dime in sight,
Hear the birds sing, left and right—
Just keep cool!

Never mind a single thing—
Just keep cool!
If you sigh you cannot sing—
Cannot hear the bells that ring;
Maybe 'twon't be hot next Spring—
Just keep cool!

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Attempt to Make the French Government Suppress the Import Duty on Wheat.

M. MELINE NON-COMMITTAL

Talk of Summoning a Special Session of the Chamber—Bread Riots Threatened—Fears of a Popular Outbreak in Marseilles.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—L'Eclair and other papers say that official circles regard it as useless to suppress the import duty on wheat and assert that M. Méline, the Premier, has made no special declaration on the subject.

Le Temps says he has given the matter close study; but at the Ministry of Agriculture, which does not appear to share the excitement of the newspapers, there is no disposition either to suppress or to lower the duties on cereals.

La République Française says it learns that the Government has resolved not to accede to the demands for the abolition of the duties.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.

Attempt to Force the Government to Act—Marseilles Excited.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Paris says:

"The rise in the price of bread is the cause of no little agitation. There is even talk of summoning a special session of the Chamber of Deputies to discuss the matter. Market rigging is an important factor in the rise.

"At Marseilles the popular effervescence is much greater than here, and the Mayor of the city has issued a provisional scale of prices. The cause of the rise there is the scheme of a syndicate of wheat merchants to force the Government to reduce the wheat duties. The price has risen since last night. To-day the importers and millers at Marseilles held a long conference; and such is the popular feeling that the authorities are taking steps to prevent an outbreak."

NO WHEAT FROM RUSSIA.

Small Crops May Make Her Prohibit Its Export—Significant to the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Press will say to-morrow:

Word has been received at this port that the Russian Government is meditating the promulgation of a decree prohibiting the export of wheat owing to the small crops in Southern Russia, and this report is causing some uneasiness to those interested.

The effect of this contemplated action would be to create a strong demand for tonnage in the Black Sea, so that as much grain as is possible may be shipped before the prohibition takes effect. This in itself would be calculated to force up freights on vessels loading here.

A well-known shipping man in this city said that the contemplated action of the Russian Government makes it an almost settled fact that Europe must look to the United States alone to fill her orders for cereals. Just what increase of business this means for Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore alone is incalculable. The exports of grain from Philadelphia, which already are the largest on record, will reach figures in excess of what has been the most sanguine expectation of shippers.

Within the next few weeks cargoes of grain will be shipped from here to ports in the Adriatic Sea, to St. Louis du Rhone, Marseilles, and Alexandria, Egypt. This in itself serves to confirm the rumored prohibitory export law of the Russian Government, or unless something of the kind is contemplated, it would be an unusual action to make such import from ports at such a distance.

Among the fixtures made for Mediterranean ports may be mentioned the British steamships Pictou, which loads either here or at Baltimore 14,000 quarters of grain for Cork, for orders, at 2s. 6d., with option of Marseilles or St. Louis du Rhone, at 4s., and the Ruysdall, 12,600 quarters, for Cork, for orders, at 3s. 4½d, and Adriatic, 4s. 1½d.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

An International Congress to be Held at Brussels in September.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Department of State has been notified by the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires that the Syndical Union of Brussels has decided to organize during the exhibition now open in that city an International Congress of Commerce and Industry, which will be held from the 6th to the 11th of September next. The United States Government is invited to send special delegates.

Questions proposed for examination and discussion by the congress include the following: "Industrial Property," "Commercial Law," "Political Economy," "Industrial Labor," "International Relations," and "Transportation." Reports will be prepared upon each of the questions, and will be published in time to permit discussion. All members will be permitted to be heard on one or more of the questions discussed. The congress will convene under the honorary presidency of M. Nyssens, Belgian Minister of Industry and Labor, and will have the co-operation of the commercial and industrial associations of Belgium.

Growth of Lumber Exports.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Timberman gives the following summary of the year's lumber exports from all the United States ports: The total value of our exports of domestic forest and lumber products for the year ended June 30, 1897, as compared with the previous twelve months, was $39,624,800, against $31,947,108, or an increase of over 24 per cent. Of the increase, $3,060,205 was in exports to Great Britain. The average value of boards, deals, and planks exported from the United States during the month of June, 1897, was $16.13 per thousand foot-board measure, the highest price recorded. This is an increase of $2.21 over the average for the year 1896, and $1.54 over the average for 1895.

American Trade with Hamburg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Consul Robertson, at Hamburg, has sent to the State Department a report upon the imports and exports at Hamburg. For the year 1896 the total imports by sea were $407,707,338, and of this the United States sent $55,468,158. The total exports of the port were $342,292,704, of which there was to the United States $44,192,792. The largest importations were from Great Britain, amounting to $97,566,434, and the largest exports also to Great Britain, being $91,108,304. The United States was second in both exports and imports.

Large Shipments of Lead.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—The Philadelphia Smelter last week shipped 400,000 pounds of lead to Liverpool.

Possible Change in Peru's Customs.

LIMA, (via Galveston, Texas,) Aug. 22.—The Government has presented a recommendation to Congress urging the immediate consideration of a project to collect the customs duties in sovereigns, at the rate of ten soles each or the equivalent, any favorable difference to be employed in importing sovereigns.

War Will Go on in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 22.—As has been expected for the last fortnight, the peace negotiations between the Government and the insurgents, which began on June 20, when an armistice was concluded, have failed, and it is officially announced that the war will go on.

Belgium Customs Rights in Canada.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Brussels says the official Monitor announces that Great Britain has granted Belgian products the same privileges of entering Canada that have been already granted Germany.

Big Fire in Athens.

ATHENS, Aug. 22.—A great fire here to-night destroyed a large block of buildings close to the National Bank.

Siam's King in Cologne.

COLOGNE, Aug. 22.—Chulalongkorn I., King of Siam, arrived here to-day.

GRAECO-TURKISH QUESTION.

Sir Philip Currie Said to Have Received Fresh Instructions—More Stories of Restless Christians.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Special dispatches from Constantinople say that the meeting of the peace conference to-morrow is likely to develop a crisis. It is understood that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has received fresh instructions, the nature of which will be developed at the meeting.

According to other dispatches the revolutionary threats of the Armenians are causing some anxiety. The Armenian quarters of the city are specially patrolled and other precautions are taken. It is said, also, that the Armenian Patriarch has disavowed the action of the agitators, apologized profusely and humbly to the Sultan, and prepared an encyclical denouncing the bomb throwers, which was read in all the Armenian churches to-day.

Dispatches from Canea say that the Ethnike Hetairia (National Brotherhood) has been very active of late in Crete, trying to sow the seeds of dissension, and has secured the election of its nominee as President of the Cretan Assembly.

MASS MEETING IN ATHENS.

Over 3,000 Persons Urge the King to Resume the War—Movement Condemned.

ATHENS, Aug. 22.—A great meeting of over 3,000 persons held here to-day adopted an address to King George urging him and the Government to reject the proposed peace treaty between Greece and Turkey, and to resume the hostilities which were interrupted by the truce.

The entire press, however, and a great majority of the public of Athens condemn the agitation for a resumption of the war.

GEN. DOMINGUEZ IN PARIS.

Ex-Spanish Minister of War Talks on the Political Situation in Madrid and the Cuban Prospect.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Gen. Lopez Dominguez, who was Spanish Minister of War in the last Cabinet of Señor Sagasta, is now in Paris.

In the course of an interview he has deeply deplored the death of Señor Canovas del Castillo, particularly because of the war in Cuba, and the general disorganization of politics in Spain. He regards Gen. Ascarraga, the new Premier, as a clever and tactful man, but does not believe he will be able to replace Señor Canovas, as the dual task of being the head of the Government and also the head of the Conservative Party is a very heavy one.

In the opinion of Gen. Dominguez, circumstances will necessitate the return of Señor Sagasta to power, as the Conservative Party is grumbling, largely through the fault, he said, of Señor Silvela, leader of the dissident Conservatives, and of Señor Robledo. He says Señor Catelar has decided not to re-enter politics, but that his advice will always be sought by both Liberal and Conservative Governments.

In concluding the interview, Gen. Dominguez said: "I do not believe that either Europe or the nUlted States will interfere in the Cuban difficulty. Spain still has incalculable resources at her command, and the only thing to be feared is that political disputes may prevent the suppression of a rebellion which has now arrived at the limit of exhaustion."

ANARCHISTS MEET IN LONDON.

Disorderly Scenes Provoked by Speakers at Trafalgar Square.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Anarchists held a meeting this afternoon in Trafalgar Square, and the utterances of some of the speakers provoked disorderly scenes.

The police, however, had taken precautions which effectually prevented any serious developments.

LARGE CROPS FOR INDIA.

Good Rainfalls—Evidences of the Famine Rapidly Diminishing.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Times's correspondent at Simla says that good rains have fallen everywhere throughout India, except in the districts of Bombay and Deccan, and the crops promise to be exceptionally large. The numbers on the relief list are steadily diminishing, and evidences of famine are rapidly disappearing.

SAILORS OF THE ALLIANCE.

The Five Arrested Nearly Mobbed in the Streets of Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 22.—When the five sailors of the United States corvette Alliance, who were arrested here by the police on Saturday after an affray growing out of the accusation brought against one of them that he had refused to pay for a drink, were turned over by the police to their officers, it was necessary to escort them to the place of embarkation with a strong force, which had some difficulty in protecting them from the angry crowd.

DUCHESS OF YORK A FAVORITE.

DUBLIN, Aug. 22.—The Duke and Duchess of York passed the day quietly, with visits to Howth Castle, where they were the guests of Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and to St. Ann's, Clontarf, the seat of Baron Ardilaun.

Everywhere they go the reception given them by the people is most cordial. The Duchess of York is fast becoming a great favorite.

FAURE'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that the Russian officers to be attached to the staff of M. Faure during his visit will be of lower rank than those who were attached to Emperor William, but there will be more of them.

It is a much-debated point whether Emperor Nicholas will remain here to receive M. Faure, the French President, or, as in the case of the reception of Emperor William, go to meet the squadron.

The Czar has apparently decided in favor of the latter course.

BOHEMIA ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS.

PILSEN, Bohemia, Aug. 22.—The disturbances begun on Friday by the fanatical opponents of the Jews were resumed yesterday. They arose out of a quarrel between a German Jewish student named Hartmann and a Bohemian student named Schmidt. While the police were escorting Hartmann from the Town Hall an anti-Jewish mob attacked them and then smashed all the windows in the synagogue, the Jewish schools, and the houses of the best-known Jews.

The authorities called out the military to suppress the riot, and the troops paraded the town from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 11 in the evening, when a regular system of military patrol was established. An order has been issued forbidding public meetings of any kind, directing all householders to close their houses at 9 o'clock in the evening, and warning the heads of families to keep their apprentices and assistants indoors after half past 7 P. M. The police have made twenty-nine arrests.

The town is quiet this evening, but there are disturbances at Sachsen, a suburb of Pilsen, and at Asch, which require the presence of the military.

Thus far only five persons have been injured in the riots. It is expected that many additional arrests will be made.

British Postal Telegraph Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—At the conference of Postal Telegraph clerks at Liverpool it has been decided to take a ballot of the members of the Postal Telegraph Clerks' Association on the course to be adopted in future negotiations with the Government. The proceedings of the conference were conducted in camera.

Medical Congress in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Aug. 22.—At the second general assembly of the International Medical Congress to-day Prof. Senn of Chicago read a paper.

DEVELOPMENT OF KLONDIKE

W. J. Arkell Sells the Interests He Is Said to Hold in the Gold Fields.

LADUE SELLS PART OF HIS

Purchaser Is Alleged to be a Boston and New York Syndicate—Mr. Arkell's Claims Date from the Leslie Expedition of 1890.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Since the discovery of the great gold deposits in the Klondike region and the claiming of them by W. J. Arkell, who started and sustained the Leslie expedition in 1890, Mr. Arkell has been receiving many letters and telegrams from all over the world poking fun at him for his presumption in laying claim to the gold fields on the ground of prior discovery.

Mr. Arkell, however, closed a deal yesterday with a Boston and New York syndicate for all his rights and titles in the gold territory.

The syndicate has also purchased a large interest in Joseph Ladue's Dawson City and in his mining claims. Mr. Arkell before leaving here for New York to-night refused to talk on the subject more than to say that he has sold his interest in Alaska territory to this syndicate.

DISMAL PROSPECT AT DYEA.

Miners Without Supplies or Money—Many Burdened with Provisions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—A special dispatch from Dyea, Alaska, dated Aug. 14, tells of the pitiful condition of many of the searchers for gold who are now staying at Dyea, unable to proceed further on their journey owing to lack of funds for provisions.

Many of those now in Dyea are physically unable to make the trying trip, and there are many who will suffer great hardships before the Winter is over. Many of those who arrived on the steamer Williamette are absolutely without shelter, seemingly having come to this cold region depending on the open-heartedness of others to keep them alive.

Many of the persons who are unable to reach Dawson this Winter have two tons of provisions and no possible means of transportation. One man has over 3,000 pounds which he is trying to pack over White Pass in lots of seventy-five pounds each, making short relays. Relievers have been working extensively, and many tents, tools, and much ammunition and money have been stolen. Already a vigilance committee is spoken of, and unless the thefts cease trouble will follow.

MINES ON THE ATHABASCA.

Three Men Are Said to Have Panned Out $18,000 Easily.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 22.—Big gold discoveries are reported to have been made on the Athabasca River, in the Northwest Territory, which flows into Lake Athabasca.

Many persons here are getting ready to depart for the new fields. Advices are that three men easily panned out $18,000 worth of gold on the Athabasca in a short time.

Three men have arrived here from the Klondike region bringing $85,000 in gold-dust and nuggets. They say that six tons of gold are awaiting transportation south.

MEXICO'S FINANCIAL WORRIES.

Project for Accumulating a Gold Fund Attracts Attention.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22.—There will be a Cabinet meeting to consider the monetary situation the middle of this week. The project for accumulating a gold fund attracts attention, and is approved in many quarters, being favored as a measure to gradually get in readiness to put the country on a gold basis should that necessity become apparent.

J. D. Haff and C. F. Grannis, the latter a Director of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, are here to consult with the Government regarding establishment of a line of steamers between Port Arthur, on the Gulf, and Tampico and Vera Cruz. It is believed a profitable trade both ways can be obtained, especially in the interest of the Kansas City Company, which proposes to put on steamers to Liverpool and New York from Port Arthur, and desires to build up a connection with Mexican ports. Should the Government receive the proposition favorably, the steamship line will probably be established.

PETROLEUM IN THE NAVY.

Investigation of Its Availability for Torpedo Boat Fuel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Lieut. Nathan Sargent to proceed to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he will make an investigation of the various grades of petroleum produced in that region, with a view to its use as fuel for marine engines. Upon the conclusion of this work he will report to the authorities in charge of the Newport torpedo station, and plans will be drawn for an oil engine, which will be placed in one of the new torpedo boats now being built by the Herreshoffs.

This will be the first attempt to use petroleum as fuel for the torpedo fleet, but from the success that has been attained with this motive force in swift steam launches owned by private parties both here and abroad, the Navy Department looks very favorably on the experiment. Some of the advantages expected from the new plan are economy of machine space, and consequently, greater fuel carrying capacity, economy in the cost of fuel, and the ability to develop extremely high steam pressure under forced draught.

The plans for the new engine are not yet laid, and will depend largely on the report on the various grades of petroleum at command. It is possible that with this innovation in fuel will be combined the use of the steam turbine engine, whose success in the English torpedo boat Turbina has marked a decided epoch in the development of these fleet-footed destroyers abroad.

President Huidekoper Resigns.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 22.—F. W. Huidekoper of New York has resigned as President of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad. It is thought that either F. P. Kimball of New York, President of the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad, (Bluff line,) or H. W. Gays of St. Louis, General Manager of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, will be selected as his successor.

Naval Cadets' Cruise Ended.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 22.—The United States ship Monongahela, Commander Edwin White commanding, with the first, second, and third classes of naval cadets aboard, anchored in the Annapolis Roads at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. It is learned that the ship sprung a leak, hence her arrival here a week before her appointed time. It is expected that the cadets will be given leave at once until October.

Actors Entertained at New London.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 22.—William Bonneill, the star of the company producing the new comedy, "Captain of the None Such," which is to receive its initial performance here to-morrow evening, arrived this morning from New York with his company. The members of the company were entertained to-day by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Carroll on their yacht Rose.

Prof. Starr's Discovery.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Prof. Starr of the Chicago University is reported to have made a startling discovery in anthropology, the result of his recent investigations among the Pueblos in New Mexico. The nature of the discovery is, however, a secret.

John A. Logan, a Stockman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—In the exhibition of fatted stock, which will shortly occur in this city, the management of one of the departments has been given to John A. Logan, son of the late Gen. Logan.

VERMONT JUDGE SHOT DOWN.

Lawrence Tried to Kill the Man Who Favored His Wife in Domestic Troubles.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Aug. 22.—Thomas C. Seaver, Judge of Probate for Windsor County, was shot this morning by William W. Lawrence while standing on the piazza of his residence, the ball penetrating his right lung, lodging under the shoulder blade. The wounded man is reported to be resting quietly to-night, and the attending physician thinks he will recover, although his age, beyond sixty years, will tell against him. Lawrence surrendered himself to Sheriff Thomas after the shooting and was lodged in jail to await a hearing to-morrow.

It is alleged that the troubles which led to the crime began early in 1896, when Mrs. Lawrence left her husband and child and applied to Judge Seaver for the appointment of a guardian over the girl, who was about seven years old. Lawrence tried, it is said, to steal the child from those who were caring for her under the direction of the guardian, Joseph C. Enright, then State Attorney. Judge Seaver then granted an injunction restraining Lawrence from interfering with the girl in any way. At the last session of court Mrs. Lawrence sued for a divorce, but failed to get one because of insufficient evidence. The injunction was removed, and Lawrence got permission to see his child.

He disliked Judge Seaver ever since the guardian was appointed, and this morning he called upon the Judge and had a hot discussion with him. The Judge ordered Lawrence to leave the house and followed him to the door, where Lawrence drew a revolver and fired two shots, the first of which took effect as stated. At the jail Lawrence was searched and a quantity of morphine was found upon him.

Judge Seaver is highly respected and has been Judge of the Probate Court for many years.

DEPOSITORS ROBBED A BANK.

New Plan at Shepherd, Mich., to Avoid Loss by a Failure.

SHEPHERD, Mich., Aug. 22.—It is believed that the robbery of the bank here which was committed yesterday was the work of depositors.

There were serious fears that the bank would fail. Men who had money there are supposed to have taken it out by force and stealth to save themselves from delay or loss and to avoid sharing the assets with other creditors.

JOHN I. BLAIR'S BIRTHDAY.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 22.—Owing to the religious scruples of John I. Blair, who to-day reached the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth, there were no special exercises in celebration of the event. Some of Mr. Blair's friends called and shook hands with him. The aged millionaire seemed brighter and better than in a long time, and from present indications, may easily live out 100 years. He was greatly pleased by the celebration of last night, which was spontaneous on the part of the people of Blairstown.

Mr. Blair is following the trend of affairs in the business and financial world, and predicts from what has passed a season of great prosperity in all lines of business.

BANK BURGLAR KILLED.

Shot by an Officer Who Surprised the Gang at Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Merchant Policeman Hemminger surprised burglars in the basement of Isaac Harter & Son's savings bank early this morning. The burglars' lookout opened fire on the officer, and the latter shot one of the men. The burglar died at the hospital later without revealing his identity.

The burglars had a big lot of tools and explosives in the cellar, and were no doubt professionals. The bank is a strong one, and generally believed to contain a large sum of money.

BOY IN DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Found Almost Crazed 24 Hours After Leaving His Chicago Home.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Anthony Przymuszynfki, twelve years old, of 19 Emma Street, was found last night in front of 715 Milwaukee Avenue suffering from delirium tremens. The lad was conveyed to his home by the police and Dr. Albert Stein, who was passing, attended him.

The lad disappeared from home Friday morning, and his mother, Mrs. Mary Przymuszynfki, notified the police of his loss. When they found him wandering along Milwaukee Avenue he was almost crazed. The lad is still too sick to tell where he had been or how he got the whisky that was pumped out of his stomach.

ORANGE HATMAKERS BUSY.

Factories All Running and a New Co-operative One Started.

ORANGE, Aug 22.—Unemployed hatters in the Oranges who are members of the Labor Exchange Association of America are about to establish in this city the first co-operative hat factory in the country. The factory is to be conducted under the auspices of Orange Branch, No. 125, of the Labor Exchange, and the product will be sold to Labor Exchange branches in other parts of the country, for the certificates of deposit which the Labor Exchange issues instead of money. A hat shop in Hickory Street, formerly occupied by Healey, Mack & Co., has been rented, and is being fitted up for the experiment. Manufacturing will begin about the 1st of September. Several large orders have been received already from Labor Exchange branches in other cities and from individual members of the Exchange Association.

All the big hat factories in the Orange district are now running on full time, with a full complement of hands. To-morrow the factory of Frank Smith, in East Day Street, which has been shut down for two years, will open with a big lot of orders.

Run Down by a Trolley Car.

Charles Filligan, twenty-nine years old, of 198 Moffett Street, Brooklyn, was struck by a trolley car of the Broadway line yesterday morning, at Broadway and Chauncey Street, where he was crossing at the time. The car was going in the direction of the Broadway Ferry, and Filligan, who had dodged a car going in the opposite direction, ran in front of it. He received a concussion of the brain and internal injuries. He was taken home, and his condition was reported as serious.

Socialist Tailors Go on Strike.

It was reported yesterday that 1,500 tailors who belong to the Socialist Progressive Tailors' Union had struck in fifty shops for an advance of wages, and that 500 girls were thrown out of work in consequence of the strike. About 500 more tailors in ten large factories are to go out this morning. They will appoint an Executive Committee to formulate their demands and present them to the employers.

Florence Elcke Dies from Her Burns.

Three-year-old Florence Elcke, who was burned while playing with matches, at her home, 211 Shippen Street, West Hoboken, on Saturday afternoon, died late the same night, after being unconscious for five hours. Mrs. Elcke, whose clothing caught fire while she was attempting to rescue her child, is still lying at her home in a critical condition, but Dr. Wallace White, the attending physician, says there are chances for her recovery.

Millionaire to Marry Servant.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Aug. 22.—Millionaire Benjamin Douglass, aged seventy-five, wants to marry his servant, Louise Kretzler, aged thirty-six, and society is properly shocked. The news came out through the issuance of the marriage license several days ago.

Arions Pass Through Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—About 140 members and guests of the Arion Society of New York passed through this city to-day on their way West. They made up a merry party as they went from here to Milwaukee.

Dinner Party on the Indiana.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 22.—Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana gave a big dinner party aboard his ship this afternoon, at which fifty guests from Bar Harbor were assembled.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Veterans Arriving by the Thousands in Buffalo to Take Part in the Reunion.

FOR THE 1898 ENCAMPMENT

Col. Winans Says All Are for Cincinnati—San Francisco's Bid for 1899—Candidates for the Post of Commander in Chief.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Buffalo is ready for the army of veterans which is on its way here to attend the thirty-first annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. During the night hundreds of veterans and their friends arrived, and to-day they are coming in by thousands. It is estimated that nearly 8,000 strangers were in town yesterday, and that from 15,000 to 20,000 came in to-day. The various railroads entering Buffalo report that in addition to the hundreds of regular trains, schedules have been prepared for 245 specials to arrive here by Tuesday noon. Among the prominent arrivals are Col. J. Cory Winans, Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief Clarkson; Gen. J. R. Lewis, Past Junior Vice Commander, and Gen. Daniel Ross of Wilmington, Del., a candidate for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Camp Jewett, as the city of tents is known, is ready for inhabitants, and while it will not be formally opened until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, several posts are already installed. Ample arrangements have been made at the camp and elsewhere for the care of the sick. Three hospital tents have been erected at Camp Jewett, each in charge of a competent staff of physicians.

The First Veteran to Arrive.

Clayton P. White of Williamsport was the first veteran to arrive, and is quartered on the steamer Idaho, which has been assigned to the naval posts.

Among the later announcements of candidates to succeed Commander in Chief Clarkson are the names of John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, George H. Innis of Massachusetts, James A. Sexton of Chicago, and Gen. J. P. S. Gobin of Pennsylvania.

Col. Winans estimates the number of visitors to Buffalo during the week at 200,000, making the largest encampment ever held. In speaking of the choice of the veterans for the next encampment, Col. Winans said, so far as his information went, there was but one choice among the delegates, and that was Cincinnati. There seems to be a feeling, he said, among some of the Eastern people that San Francisco wants the encampment, but that is a mistake. San Francisco is preparing to make a bid in 1899. With regard to the encampment being held in Richmond, Va., he continued, there is nothing in it. The people down there don't want it, and the boys do not care to go there. The status of the negro is so different in the South from that in the North that it would cause much unpleasantness.

Notwithstanding this view, the Young Men's Business Association of Richmond has opened headquarters here, and is making quite an effort to secure the encampment.

In conclusion, he said, in his estimates, Pennsylvania would send the most people to the encampment, with New York second and Ohio third in attendance.

The race for the National Presidency of the Women's Relief Corps is exciting considerable interest. Mrs. Martin of Missouri seems to be the choice of the greater portion of the delegates who have arrived. Illinois has again put forth Mrs. Thomas J. Miller, but as this woman has held the position for several years, it is felt that some other should succeed her now. Mrs. Helen M. Griffiths of Iowa is also a candidate.

The contest for the office of Senior Vice President at present lies between Mrs. Susan E. Atkins and Mrs. Ellen M. Putnam, both members of the local corps.

Mrs. Abbie Flagg of Michigan and Mrs. Olive Laux of Oklahoma Territory are the only candidates so far named for Junior Vice.

Very few of the prominent women connected with the various relief committees have yet arrived. Mrs. Catherine E. Hirst, National President of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, came in this morning.

At 7 o'clock to-night the Tremont Post of Alliance, the Kentwell Post of Kenton, and the Garfield Post of Columbus, Ohio, arrived, accompanied by the Canton Military Band.

BUFFALO A MASS OF HUNTING.

Decorations Along the Route of the Procession.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—The city is profusely decorated. Bunting of the color of the flag, draped, suspended, woven, and festooned; floats everywhere. Here and there a knot of black crape stands out in sombre relief from the profusion of gay colorings, telling its story of those whom death has mustered from the long line of blue. In Main Street, opposite the Erie County Bank Building and St. Paul's Church, and at the junction of several streets, forming what is generally regarded as the business centre of the city, stands the welcome arch. It is a monster structure, in the form of a monogram composed of the letters "G. A. R." The arch, or span, is formed by the legs of the letter "A," which is in white, while the "G" and "R" are in red and blue. This is surmounted by two beautiful shields, standing on which is a golden eagle, bearing in its beak an electric device, with the word "Welcome." This is a thing of beauty by day and a pillar of fire by night, its illumination being accomplished by 2,500 electric lights.

Passing on to Lafayette Park, in the centre of which stands the Soldiers' Monument, the veterans who fought in any corps in the great struggle, will be able to pick from the twenty-two corps-badge designs displayed the one under which they did battle. The designs are unique and handsome. These corps badges, like the welcome arch, will be illuminated.

Looking northward from Lafayette Square, the glistening façade of the triumphal arch stands out like a massive wall of granite across Main Street. This is another tribute by the citizens of Buffalo to the soldier guests. The structure is built to represent a piece of solid masonry. It is situated at Main and East Genesee Streets, near Huron. A broad asphalt square opens to the east of the structure, giving to its fine architectural features the benefit of an expansive view from three sides.

Where the President Will Stand.

A block beyond the triumphal arch, at the entrance to Chippewa Street, stands another arch, the grateful gift of the small colored contingent of Buffalo to the Grand Army.

At the Circle, so called by reason of a large circular-shaped park at the junction of North Street with Porter and Richmond Avenues are the reviewing stands, marked by the National colors. There are two of them, placed one on the north and the other on the south side of North Street. Their total seating capacity is 3,000 persons. President McKinley and other distinguished persons will occupy the north stand. Between the stands the veterans will march in final review before being dismissed by divisions.

Camp Jewett, named in honor of the Mayor of Buffalo, a city of 3,500 tents, provided for the accommodation of the visiting Grand Army of the Republic men, is situated at the front, a broad plaza on the city park system, adjoining Fort Porter and overlooking Lake Erie, the mouth of the Niagara River, and the Canadian shore. At its entrance, on Porter Avenue, a few blocks below the reviewing stands, is another arch. It is made to resemble granite, and forms an imposing entrance.

The Living Shield.

Probably one of the most brilliant features will be the living shield, which will be produced on Wednesday, the day of the great parade of veterans. Four thousand children from the schools, who have been for weeks under the careful instruction of Prof. Joseph Micchka and Charles F. Hagar, will be the life figures of this work, which will stand on Chippewa Street, just below Delaware Avenue, at the point where the line of march turns from Chippewa Street into the avenue. Its position will be such as to face the marching column for the two blocks, on the line beyond the colored people's arch.

The platform upon which the children will be placed will be built squarely across Chippewa Street, cutting off all traffic. It will resemble a large grand stand, the seats graduating upward, as the elevation increases. This will give the shield the appearance intended, namely, of resting on an easel. The seating space will be square, and the figures, dressed in red, white, and blue, will be so arranged as to form the outline of a shield, with red and white stripes and with white stars in a blue field, surrounded by a border of black. Boys in black garments will form the black background, while boys and girls alike, dressed in red, white, and blue, will fill in the stars and stripes and the field. These children of the shield will be divided into two reliefs, to avoid the fatigue of remaining in position for about seven hours. The first 2,000 will take their places in the morning, just before the head of the column moves, and will remain in position until about half of the procession has passed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John McGinn.

John McGinn, an old and well-known lawyer of this city, with offices at 8 and 10 Centre Street, died Friday at his home, 122 West Twenty-second Street. Mr. McGinn was seventy years old, and practiced law in New York since 1850. He had an uncommonly retentive memory, which often baffled his opponents in court, and, combined with a ready Irish wit, the lawyer won and held the high regard of hosts of his associates. He was a member of Tammany Hall, and was for several years on the General Committee, taking an active part in the local campaigns. He was also a member of the Seneca Club. He had for some time been a sufferer from Bright's disease, which caused his death. The Rev. Father Tighe of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul conducted the funeral services, which were held yesterday at the church. The interment was at St. Peter's Cemetery, Jersey City Heights.

Charles F. Dodge.

Charles F. Dodge, son of Robert Dodge, an old New York merchant, and a brother of the late ex-Judge William Dodge, died Saturday of consumption at his home, 353 West Eleventh Street. He was connected with the firm of McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists, of 91 Fulton Street. A widow and one daughter survive him. His parents were both of Dutch descent, his mother having been born in Holland. The Rev. A. W. Halsey of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church will conduct the funeral services at the house to-night, and the interment will be at Evergreen Cemetery, East New York.

Cornelius F. Timpson.

Cornelius F. Timpson, a well-known and prominent resident of Staten Island, died at his home in New Brighton on Saturday.

Mr. Timpson was born in this city sixty years ago. He was for some time the cashier of the Continental Bank, and afterward became a partner in the banking firm of Charles J. Osborne & Co. During the past twenty years Mr. Timpson has lived retired, but took an active part in Staten Island affairs. He was for a time a member of the Reform Government Club until that organization entered into politics, when he resigned. He left a wife and one daughter, Mrs. Dickenson, who lives in the West.

Mrs. Joanna Maxson.

Mrs. Joanna Maxson of Plainfield, N. J., died on Thursday at Saranac Lake, N. Y. She was sixty years of age. She had been at Saranac Lake for three months, attended by her daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Stimpson. She was born in Allegany County, N. Y. During the last thirty years she had been identified with the educational interests of Plainfield. She and her sister, Mrs. Alice Kenyon, conducted the Plainfield Seminary, an educational institute for young women. In addition to this, Mrs. Maxson always took an active interest in the public and other schools in the city. Mrs. Maxson's husband was killed during the war.

Mrs. Ricka Strauss.

Mrs. Ricka Strauss, widow of Solomon Strauss, died yesterday in her apartments at the Hotel Grenoble, of heart failure. Three sons, Henry S. and Samuel, in business on Broadway, and William, a lawyer, survive her. Mrs. Strauss was born in Germany in 1817, and came to New York with her parents when a child. The funeral services will be held at the Hotel Grenoble to-morrow morning, the Rev. Dr. Kohler of Temple Beth-El officiating.

Lucius Smith Buried.

The funeral services of Lucius Smith were held yesterday at the home of his son, D. D. Smith, in Jersey City. The body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

George A. Harris.

George A. Harris died at his home in Preston, Conn., yesterday at the age of fifty-seven. Mr. Harris was for many years well known in railroad circles throughout New England. He was for nine years Division Freight Agent of the New England Railroad, holding the position until failing health compelled him to retire from active business. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. A widow and five children survive.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY P. SEE died Saturday at his home, 131 Stockton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. See was born in this city in 1843 and had lived in Brooklyn for the last fifteen years. He left a wife, two daughters, and a son.

ANDREW J. REILLY, for twenty-five years in the employ of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, died Thursday at his home, 27 North Henry Street, Brooklyn, at the age of fifty-four years. Mr. Reilly began his work on the road as a conductor and by degrees was advanced until he became one of the Division Superintendents. He held this position until failing health compelled him to resign. The company then gave him light duty, making him Depot Master, a position which he held until his death. He left a wife and five children. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon.

Stabbed His Friend.

William Dunn, forty-two years old, of 444 West Forty-second Street, was found by James Regan early yesterday morning sitting on the stoop of a house at the southeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue. The man was bleeding from a wound in the abdomen. A policeman was called, who summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, where the man was taken. He gave his name and address, and said he had been stabbed by Edward Cullen, fifty-four years old, of 524 West Twenty-seventh Street. Dunn was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the operation of laparatomy was performed on him yesterday afternoon. The police of the West Twentieth Street Station searched for Cullen and arrested him last night. He said he and Dunn had been drinking together at the West Twenty-seventh Street house, and some time after midnight Dunn had started a quarrel. They fought, and Cullen said he stabbed Dunn in self-defense.

Wanted Too Much for the Ride.

Mrs. Mary Townsend of 328 West Fifty-second Street hired a cab last evening at Edler's stables, 312 West Fifty-second Street. James Keegan drove the vehicle, and after it had been out for several hours took the woman home. There he demanded $7. The woman refused, and Keegan drove back to the stable. There Mrs. Townsend explained to Proprietor Edler that she had agreed at the start to pay $3. Keegan became abusive, and continuted his loud words, when Patrolman Esterbrooke arrived on the scene and took all parties to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. There the woman gave Edler $3, and no charge was made against her. The patrolman charged Keegan, the driver, with disorderly conduct for his abuse, and he was locked up.

Two Sudden Deaths in Trenton.

TRENTON, Aug. 22.—Two Trenton men met sudden death to-day. One of them was Theodore Stryker, a well-known citizen, sixty-five years of age. Mr. Stryker dropped dead while chasing some boys who had been stealing fruit from his yard. Thomas Kelly, aged twenty-three, also dropped dead while standing in front of a mirror in his bedroom adjusting his necktie. Kelly had been subject to heart trouble.

Boston Excursion's Narrow Escape.

HARTFORD, Aug. 22.—A special excursion train returning from Boston ran into a freight train which had not cleared the main track in making a siding in the East Hartford yards of the New England Railroad late last night. The passenger train was running slowly, which alone prevented a serious wreck. The forward truck of the locomotive was derailed and the excursion

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Hanover National Bank
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

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Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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FINANCIAL.

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

THIS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVES NOTICE to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds that they have prepared a plan of Reorganization, which will be submitted to the security-holders of the Company, as soon as an examination, now being made by an Expert, justifies the Committee in assuming that, the proposed plan furnishes money enough to put the road and rolling stock in order.

Under this plan the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, represented by the Committee, will receive new 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, at par, for their present bonds, and a bonus of 10 per cent. in Preferred Stock.

The Committee has received an offer to underwrite the whole plan if the Expert's report is favorable.

This Committee therefore, advises the holders of First Mortgage Bonds to deposit their Bonds promptly with the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York.

WALSTON H. BROWN, Chairman.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS WHITE,
EDWARD H. LADD, JR.,
MORTON S. PATON,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.

To the Holders of
Central Trust Company of New York

Certificates of Deposit of Certificates of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
Chicago Gas Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the above-mentioned **Central Trust Company Certificates of Deposit** will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after August 25, 1897. The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company's certificates will be suspended between August 20 and August 27.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York, July 29th, 1897.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after Sept. 1st, 1897. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 4th, 1897, and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1897.
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Wednesday, August 25, 1897, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 18th, 1897.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company.
N. Y. OFFICE, 42 PINE ST., Aug. 11, 1897.
The regular quarterly dividend (No. 23) of ONE PER CENT. will be paid September 2d to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on August 20th, at 3 P. M., and reopened September 3d, 1897. C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Business on the Stock Exchange resumed this morning, will have to contend with what are likely to be energetic efforts on the part of bear speculators to extend the depression with which they made such slow headway last week.

A big short interest is in the market. Railroad stocks and industrials alike were sold freely by professionals for the short account all through last week. In some of these stocks there are sure to be squeezes whenever it suits the plans of insiders to make bear traders cover.

***

This week begins different from any recent week, in that, while for a long time past the bulls have had the burden of the market, and have been practically upon the defensive, with every petty bear trader nagging away at quotations, business begins today with almost every room trader not only short of stocks, but somewhat nervous over the spirited way in which, at the close of last week, the market braced up, in face of aggressive pressure. Two or three of the bigger bears began, in fact, on Saturday to get out of the way quietly. It is not improbable that some of their vociferous followers may find themselves unpleasantly situated before the present week progresses far.

***

During the present week important railway statements will be made public. Three of them will be by conspicuous Western railroads; another will be by Reading. Some of the figures given out will be surprisingly cheerful.

***

In the face of all the bear activity of last week, record quotations were made for a number of active stocks.

Sugar for the first time in its history sold at $150 a share, and though there was much realizing at that top notch and although every bear in Wall Street has since been pounding vigorously away at it, the quotation at the end of the week was but a little below the top.

Lake Shore also made a record price, selling during the week at 178½—figures not hitherto ever touched.

Other stocks broke their records for the present year, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy did so on Monday, selling at 99¼, as did St. Paul, at 94⅞, and Rock Island, at 86½.

Bear records there were none—unless it be in an extension of the short interest beyond all recent limits.

***

Last week's transactions in stocks have only been small in comparison with the enormous dealings of the previous three weeks. Before that time the total would have been considered a remarkably good one. While on no day did the sales reach the 500,000 mark, yet they fell only twice below 350,000, while on the three full days they were considerably above 400,000.

Despite the decrease, the market continued broad, the total number of stocks dealt in being 167, but 13 below the record total of the previous week, and the daily average was quite as good. The dealings in the twelve most active stocks are given below:

St. Paul	223,307	Reading	76,245
Burlington	184,449	Mo. Pacific	70,134
Sugar	141,829	Union Pacific	65,600
C. & Gt. W.	117,083	Rock Island	61,339
Atchison pf.	95,189	Louis. & Nash.	57,407
Nor. Pac. pf.	92,320	Tobacco	53,158

Compared with the total of the corresponding week last year, dealings in stocks increased 1,225,339 shares, and in bonds, $7,089,100.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco pf.	1¼	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Brook. Union Gas	2½	Met. Traction	1½
Brook. Rap. Transit	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	O. R. & N. pf.	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3⅝
Flint & P. M.	2¼	U.S. Leather pf.	2⅞
H. B. Claflin Co.	2⅝		

Stocks Declined.

A., T. & S. F.	1	Nat. Lead	1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. J. Central	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest	1⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	2	North. Pac. pf.	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Oregon Short Line	1⅝
Consol. Ice	2	Pullman Car	1½
Del. & Hudson	1	Quicksilver pf.	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	2	Rio Grande Western	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	Rio G. West. pf.	3
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Erie	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	1
Great Northern pf.	3	Southern Pacific	1
Ill. Central	2⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
L. E. & Western	1½	Stand. R. & T.	1
L. E. & West. pf.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	2
Long Island	1½	Union Pacific	2½
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝	U. P., Den. & Gulf.	1⅝
Mich. Cent.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Minn. Iron	1¼	Wabash pf.	1¼
M., Kan. & Texas	1¼		
Mo., K. & T. pf.	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent, or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1¼	Mobile & Ohio gen.	2
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1¼	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Ore. Imp. con. 5s, 1st	1
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	2¼	Instal. paid	2
Kings Co Elev. 1st	2	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	1
Lehigh & W. B. con. assessment	1¼	St. Paul con 7s	1
Long Island 4s	1	Tol. S. L. & K. C. 1st, r. t.	2¼

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅛	Nor. Pac. 3s	1⅛
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Ohio South. gen.	3
Brklyn El. 1st, r. t.	1⅜	Rome, W. & O. con.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2
E. T., Va. & Ga. con.	1½	St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s	1
Erie gen. lien	1⅜	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	2¼	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Texas Pac. 2d inc.	1¼
Green Bay deb., B.	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1¼	Wis. Cent. 1st, r. t.	1½

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last Aug. 22, 1896.
Adams Express	155½	155½	155½	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60	59	60	..
American Cotton Oil	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	41
American Cotton Oil pf.	72	70	70	..
American Express	116	115½	116	..
American Spirits Mfg.	15⅝	13½	13½	5⅝
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	34⅝	33	33	20
Am. Sugar Refining	150	146⅞	148⅝	106
Am. Sugar Refining pf.	117	115½	115⅝	96⅜
American Tobacco	94	90	91⅜	56⅜
American Tobacco pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..
Ann Arbor	13½	13½	13½	..
Ann Arbor pf.	37½	36	36	..
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	16	14½	14⅝	..
Atchison, Top. & S. F. pf.	33	30½	30⅝	16½
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	..
Baltimore & Ohio	16½	13⅝	13⅝	15
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf.	6¾	6½	6½	..
Bay State Gas	14⅞	13⅜	13⅞	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	34½	33¾	33¾	20
Brooklyn Union Gas	120	120	120	80
Brunswick Co.	4⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
Canada Southern	55½	53½	53⅝	..
Canadian Pacific	70¾	70¼	70¾	..
Central Pacific	13⅞	12⅞	12⅝	13½
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	22½	22⅞	12⅝
Chicago & Alton	160	159½	159½	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99¾	98½	94⅞	59⅜
Chi. & Eastern Ill.	50½	48	50½	..
Chicago Gas	103⅛	101⅝	102⅞	51⅜
Chicago Great Western	19⅜	17	18	6
Chi. Great Western pf. B.	20	19	19	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	12½	11	12	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	33½	32	33½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94⅞	91¼	92⅝	64⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	143⅞	143	143	123½
Chi. & Northwestern	120½	117⅝	118⅝	93
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	86½	84	85⅝	54⅛
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	33⅜	31¼	32¼	22⅜
Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	19	20	16
C. & H. C. & I. Co.	6	5¾	5¾	..
Consolidated Ice	37	36	36	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	86½	85½	86	..
Con. Gas Company	189½	186	188¼	141¼
Delaware & Hudson	119¼	117¾	118½	118⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	162½	160½	161	147
Denver & R. G.	14	13	13	..
Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅜	49⅜	47¼	38½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	13	12½	12½	..
Detroit Gas	35	32	35	..
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	123½	122	123½	..
Erie	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	12
Erie 1st pf.	42¼	40	40⅝	28
Erie 2d pf.	24¼	22¾	22⅝	16
Evans. & Terre Haute	31	29	30	..
Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	43	42	43	..
Flint & P. M.	12⅞	10	12	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	33	32½	33	..
Ft. W. & D. C. stamped.	12	12	12	..
General Electric	37⅜	35⅝	36¼	23
Great Northern pf.	132	128	128	..
H. B. Claflin	95	92⅜	95	..
Illinois Central	107½	104½	104½	..
Illinois Steel Co.	44	42	43	42
Iowa Central	11	10	10	6
Iowa Central pf.	35¼	34½	35	..
Kanawha & Mich.	9¾	9	9¼	..
Keokuk & D. M.	4	4	4	..
Laclede Gas	40	37¼	38¼	18½
Laclede Gas pf.	94	94	94	..
Lake Erie & Western	18	17	17	14½
Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71	71½	61
Lake Shore	178½	176	176	142½
Long Island	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	..
Louis. & Nash.	61⅝	58	59½	30
Manhattan Con.	106	102⅝	104½	75½
Metropolitan Traction	124⅝	122⅝	123½	90½
Mexican National stfs.	20½	20	20	..
Michigan Central	106½	105	105	87
Minneap. & St. Louis	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	12
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	57⅜	56	56½	..
Minnesota Iron	58	57	57	50
Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	14¼	14⅝	10½
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36⅞	34⅞	34⅞	20½
Missouri Pacific	31⅞	29½	31	16½
Mobile & Ohio	32	29½	31	..
Morris & Essex	170	170	170	..
National Lead Co.	36⅝	34⅜	35¼	18¼
National Lead Co. pf.	106	105	105	70
National Linseed Oil	23	21	21⅞	13
National Starch 1st pf.	68	68	68	..
New Jersey Central	97	93¾	94¾	92
New York Central	107⅝	105⅝	106	92
New York & E. R. Gas	88⅞	88¼	88¾	..
N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	16	14	14½	10
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	76½	76½	76½	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	38¼	37½	37⅝	25
N. Y., Sus. & Western	17⅛	16⅝	17	17
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	38½	36¼	38¼	17
Norfolk & Western	13⅞	13	13⅛	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	35¾	34	34	..
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	4⅛
Northern Pacific	18¼	17½	17⅝	..
Northern Pacific pf.	51½	48½	48⅞	..
Ontario & Western	17⅜	16¼	16½	11⅞
Oregon Ry. & Nav. pf.	65⅜	64	64	..
Oregon Short Line	23⅝	21½	21½	..
Pacific Mail	34	32½	33¾	18¼
Peoria, Decatur & Evv.	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	..
P., C. C. & St. L.	21⅝	19½	20	13¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58¼	58¼	58¼	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	6	5	5	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	176	174	174½	140
Quicksilver	4	3	3¾	..
Quicksilver pf.	13	10	10	..
Reading	27½	25⅛	26¼	..
Reading 1st pf.	54½	52	54	..
Reading 2d pf.	33	30⅝	32½	..
Rio Gr. Western	20	20	20	..
Rio Grande West. pf.	51½	49½	49½	..
St. J. & Gr. Isl.	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
St. J. & G. Isl. 1st pf.	46½	45	46⅝	..
St. J. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15⅞	14½	15	..
St. L. & San Fran.	8¼	6⅞	6⅞	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	56	54	54	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	22	19½	19¾	..
St. Louis Southwestern	7	6	6½	3
St. Louis Southw. pf.	14	13	13	7
St. Paul & Duluth. pf.	83	77	83	..
St. P., Minn. & Manitoba	124	124	124	..
St. Paul & Omaha	69¼	66⅜	67½	34½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	144	144	144	120
Silver bullion certs.	55	53	53¼	67½
Southern Pacific	20⅝	19¼	19⅜	16½
Southern Railway	11⅜	10½	10½	7½
Southern Railway pf.	35½	33¾	33⅞	18½
Standard R. & T.	8¾	7¼	7½	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29⅜	26⅝	27	16⅝
Texas Pacific	14⅝	18	13½	5½
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8½	8⅛	8½	..
Union Pacific	13¾	11¼	11½	4⅞
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf.	3	2⅝	2⅝	1⅜
United States Leather	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	6½
U. S. Leather pf.	69⅞	66	66⅞	44½
United States Rubber	20⅞	15⅝	16⅝	16
U. S. Rubber pf.	71	65	65½	69⅝
Wabash	8	7¼	7⅝	5⅝
Wabash pf.	19¼	17½	17⅞	13
Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	..
West. Union Telegraph	93	90¾	91¾	75⅝
West Chicago St.	112	111⅜	111⅜	..
Western Gas	85½	85½	85½	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3	2½	2½	5⅞
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	12½	10½	10½	21⅝
Wisconsin Central	4½	3½	3⅞	1⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call at 1¼@1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3⅝@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4⅝@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £430,178 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 51.22, became 53.44. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,615,000f. in gold and 1,075,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange closed steady. Posted rates, $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.83¾@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—5c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; banks, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

EARNINGS WILL DOUBLE.

The railway situation in the Southwest is a subject of acute interest in Wall Street at present. Advices as to the earning capacity of the roads doing business in this territory are of the most encouraging sort.

Mr. W. S. St. George, General Eastern Traffic Manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, told a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday that he felt certain that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas would double its earnings during the next year. Mr. St. George was asked if he based this estimate upon business promised in the future or made it on what the road is now doing. In reply he said:

"The State of Texas will lead every other Western and Southern State this year. The crops have been phenomenally large and the demands for them continuous and increasing. We expect to do the greatest Fall business ever known in the history of the State. I say this after going carefully over the advices I have received from one of the officers of our road who has just returned from a trip over the entire system. He says that the cotton and corn crops surpass all previous estimates, and his statement is borne out by talks I have had with several of the biggest merchants of Texas, who are now in New York buying goods. I am told on very good authority that there are in New York to-day 200 Texas business men simply loading up with merchandise. The freight movement in and out of the State on our road this year will be 50 per cent. in excess of last year. The increase in passenger traffic, of course, will not be quite so large, but, judging from what the road is doing, I should say that there will be a substantial increase in passenger earnings.

"This talk you hear in Wall Street about the failure of the corn crop and the lightness of the cotton crop is simply balderdash. The crops are already made, and are now being shipped in large volume over our road. Concerning the price of cotton, it should be remembered that there will be an increased demand for this staple, not only here, but abroad, and consequently the price is bound to be much higher than it is at present. This will not only inure to the benefit of the planter, but our road will be largely benefited. The price of corn is lower than it should be. There is a great demand for this cereal on the other side, and it would not surprise me to see corn selling where it should sell—at half the price of wheat. We've got the corn; Europeans are taking it. This means a great hustle all around.

"The cattle business in Texas never looked better. We expect to double our business in this line during the year. The whole State is alive to the importance of the new business boom, which is now spreading like a sunburst over the land. The Texas merchant sees nothing but encouragement ahead. He has only been a small buyer in Eastern markets during the last three years. Now he is buying right and left; and, what is more, has the cash in hand to pay for what he gets."

ST. PAUL'S NEXT DIVIDEND.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co. of Chicago write: "The people who have offered to buy the net dividend on thousand-share lots of St. Paul up to 10,000 shares for 2¼ per cent. say they have satisfied themselves that it has been decided to pay 3 per cent. for the six months ended June 30, 1897, making the dividend for the fiscal year 5 per cent. They say this is much better than the regular 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent., or the declaration of 2½ per cent., because if business is as good as it promises to be the dividend in March can be 3 per cent. also, and a 6 per cent. basis be fairly established."

SUGGESTIONS FROM CHICAGO.

F. G. Logan of Chicago says: "Needless to say that the efforts of the reactionists to bring about serious recessions in prices have been abortive. This fact impresses itself forcibly on the investment and speculating public, and is likely to be productive of excellent results. Mr. Keene is a bull on Sugar. The forthcoming statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will make a most interesting exhibit. The company expects a net increase for the month of August of $350,000. There is good buying of Kansas and Texas preferred and common, and with improving returns these will have further sharp rise."

WHY GRAIN GOES UP.

Inasmuch as certain Wall Street "authorities" have given currency during the past week to wildly sensational reports regarding the damage to the Spring wheat crop, caused by wet weather, cold weather, shriveling of the berry, &c., it will not be amiss to take up trustworthy Western estimates, and show both sides, and thus somewhat determine the cause for the recent advance in wheat.

Admitting that the weather has been cool, that there has been too much rain, and poor results from thrashing, it must not be forgotten that these conditions only affect the Spring wheat, as the Winter wheat has all been cut and much of it thrashed.

Statistician Thoinan's last estimate on the crops was:

	Bushels.
Winter	360,000,000
Spring	230,000,000
Total	590,000,000

Statistician Snow's last estimate was:

	Bushels.
Winter	330,000,000
Spring	220,000,000
Total	550,000,000

The Cincinnati Price Current's last estimate was 525,000,000 to 550,000,000 bushels.

The two first-named authorities make a business of gathering the facts and compiling them into statistics for the trade. The last-named is a newspaper of unquestioned authority in both the grain and provision trades. For years past they have differed from the United States Agricultural Bureau's estimates, and it is a well-known fact among the grain traders that they have seldom miscalculated the wheat crop more than 20,000,000 bushels in either direction, while the Government report has varied from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels in almost every instance.

The Government report of Aug. 10, covering the period up to Aug. 1, estimated the crop at 450,000,000 bushels. No one in the trade even considers these figures, or, at least, has not up to this time. Taking the lowest estimates of the Western authorities as a basis, and admitting that there has been 5 per cent. damage to the entire Spring wheat crop, (as a matter of fact, the damage is only in certain sections, where there is always more or less of it,) it would only lessen the yield 11,000,000 bushels, still leaving a combined crop of Spring and Winter wheat of 539,000,000 bushels.

Reckon on a crop of 500,000,000, the lowest rational estimate yet made, and what is the result?

Wheat has advanced 35 cents per bushel over the prices of one year ago, or about $175,000,000. If the farmers are this much better off than they were last year, in wheat alone, what has brought it about? Certainly not damage to Spring wheat and a consequent speculation in the cereal. The foreign demand is the cause of it.

Europe has permitted its stocks in store to run down to a minimum for four or five years because she could depend upon the tributary countries, which harvest from January to April, for a sufficient quantity to tide her over to our next crop. Consequently she only bought from us in a hand-to-mouth way; but now she is confronted with the position of being unable to get supplies from other sources than America on account of crop failures, which come once in a certain period to all wheat-growing countries, while here there is a large crop.

Our markets have been bare of Winter wheat for four months, and that particular grade has commanded a premium of 8 to 12 cents per bushel. The first receipts from the farmers' hands this year are consequently absorbed by the local mills in the immediate vicinity, so that very little reaches the larger centres, and it is not likely that there will be any heavy accumulation at any of the primary points for three or four weeks yet, at least not until the local millers have been supplied.

The result of this is that there is at this time no wheat in either Chicago or New York to speak of, and as the heavy movement by the railroads is recorded each day it becomes a question in the inexperienced trader's mind, What becomes of all this wheat? If he will calculate the total clearances for Europe each week of wheat and flour the question will be quickly answered.

Kansas City has received over 9,000 cars of wheat since the harvest time in Kansas, or over 6,000,000 bushels.

The State of Kansas is said to have produced 40,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, which means, at even 30 cents per bushel advance over last year, about $12,000,000 more than they have been able to realize for three or four years past. And so it is in all other States, to the extent of $175,000,000.

If Beerbohm is any authority, (he is considered the best in Europe,) then the real situation can be best realized by taking his own statement under date of Aug. 6, remembering that he represents the buying country and not the one that has the grain to sell. He says:

"The weather could hardly have been more favorable for the wheat harvest than it has been since Friday last, so that cutting has made rapid progress in the southern, western, and eastern counties, and we already hear of new wheat being received by millers in these counties. The present exhaustion of millers' stocks and the rapid decrease in the port stocks which must have been drawn upon to the extent of over 300,000 quarters during the past two weeks, have been sufficient, combined with an active Continental demand, largely for France, to cause renewed excitement in the trade during the past week and a further rise of 1s. 6d. per quarter.

"The immediate future of prices still depends to a great extent, we think, upon France, where the harvest is in full swing in the north, and where bad weather even now would cause a consumptive demand for foreign wheat, and not merely speculative, as it hitherto has been. It is true that the thrashing reports from nearly all parts of France reveal an even worse yield than had been expected, so that it is now perfectly clear that France will have to import largely of foreign wheat during the ensuing season, but, with new home-grown wheat immediately available in the case of favorable weather for another fortnight, France may defer her purchases of foreign wheat on any important scale until the Spring. The trade, however, always feels it a cause of buoyancy and confidence when France is a buyer of foreign wheat, so that whether that country imports 6,000,000 quarters or 12,000,000 quarters, (these being the extremes of the estimates so far made,) the circumstance itself that France will be a competitor in the world's wheat market may be set down to the credit side of the account, so to speak.

"It is rather too early to speak with any degree of certainty of the probable requirements of European importing countries during the coming season, but, having been asked our opinion in regard to this important matter, we would venture to suggest the following as an approximative idea of the various countries' requirements:

"Probable requirements in 1897-98:

	Quarters.
United Kingdom	22,500,000
France	6,000,000
Germany, Belgium, and Holland	11,000,000
Italy	3,500,000
Spain and Portugal	1,250,000
Switzerland	1,750,000
Greece, Scandinavia, and sundries	1,500,000
West Indies, China, and Brazils	4,000,000
Total	51,500,000
Equal bushels	412,000,000

"As our readers were led to expect from our two previous reviews, this is the largest total required by the importing countries since the memorable season of 1891-2. Not many words are required to explain the various items. The English crop we expect will give us a net supply for human consumption of 8,500,000 quarters, and we estimate the consumption at the figure of 29,000,000 quarters, which is less than the usually accepted figure. The requirements of France we have assumed to be only 6,000,000 quarters; they can hardly be much less than this, and may easily be some millions of quarters larger. Italy we expect will have to import very freely this season, owing to the very short crop this year, but, although some authorities there estimate the requirements at 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 quarters we have adopted the moderate figure of 3,500,000 quarters. All the other items are based upon the ordinary imports of the various countries. Both Egypt and Austro-Hungary, however, are likely to be importers this season, so that the item 'sundries' may have to be enlarged.

"It is not easy to see whence this large quantity of wheat will be forthcoming, with the acknowledged serious shortage in Roumania and Bulgaria, with the poor crop in Russia, and the absence of Argentina and Australian wheat until next Spring. We give here the actual exports to all countries during the past year ended July 31 from each exporting country:

	Quarters.
United States and Canada	19,750,000
Russia	14,000,000
Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Servia	8,750,000
Argentina	425,000
India	130,000
Australasia	..
Austria, Hungary, and sundries	2,750,000
Total	45,805,000
Equal bushels	366,440,000

"We will leave out America and Canada for the present and endeavor to estimate what the other countries are likely to supply. With regard to Russia, many of those in a position to know look for an export next season of only 10,000,000 quarters, but we will assume that at the probable higher range of values 12,500,000 quarters will be forthcoming. Then, in respect to Roumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey, we have no

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gassbeek, referee, 1,841 to 1,855 First Avenue, west side, block front between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, 201 by 140, eight five-story brick tenements, with stores on avenue and vacant at rear. Due on judgment, $11,590; subject to other mortgages for $104,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 17 Riverview Terrace, west side, 98 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 120.5 by 25.2 by 122.8, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,774.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

A. A.— FOR SALE.

The following very choice and superior

PRIVATE DWELLINGS,

233 West 72d St.
Size -1x63½x102.
Elegant new American basement, with side light all the way up.

241 West 72d St.
Size 25x90x102.
Superb 4-story and basement, with full dining-room extension to 3d story.

403 (new 503) West End Ave.
Size 20x80.
N. W. CORNER OF 84TH ST. Beautiful 4-story basement and attic corner house; 7 bedrooms.

THESE HOUSES are for sale for cash, or mortgage only, and can be purchased for less than present cost. Watchman on premises.

CHARLES BUEK, Architect and Owner.
109 West 42d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET,
29 TO 33 EAST 19TH STREET,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Lofts and offices in this new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly finished building.
Apply to
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23d St. 55 Liberty St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions

COMPANION, &c.—By a young woman, well bred, through family misfortune is obliged to earn her living; has tact, judgment, and executive ability; wants position not menial as companion to lady or in clerical capacity; best references. Analous, 153a 18, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker to go out by the day to make and remodel dresses in private families. M. Jost, 303 East 33d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a refined widow, 32, as housekeeper, managing, or as nursery governess; good seamstress; city or country; references exchanged. Colyer, Box 23, 96 Park Row.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—German; reliable infant's nurse; good sewer. 237 East 81st St., Mrs. T. S., care of Well.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen

COACHMAN.—By a Scotch Protestant; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; careful city and country driver; strictly temperate. James Stewart, 416 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—English, age, 28; careful driver; city or country; excellent references. Frederick Hargreaves, 86 Clarke Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER, &c.—By a young educated German; position of trust as cashier, collector; bonds furnished. N., 1,318 2d Av., office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CANVASSER WANTED TO SOLICIT ADvertisements for a high-class publication. Address G. B. D., Box 101 Times.

WANTED—A competent butler, where second man is kept. Address, giving references and wages expected, Box 747, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN S. DICKERSON, John Harsen Rhoades, and Joseph H. Gray, as executors of the last will and testament of Clinton Gilbert, deceased, plaintiffs, against GEORGE F. JOHNSON, Frederick Johnson, Grace Osborne, and James L. Osborne, her husband, and Deposit Company of Maryland, James A. H. Flemer, and Victor Hugo Kbehler, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 24th, 1897. JOSEPH H. GRAY, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and Post Office address No. 71 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants Grace Osborne and James L. Osborne: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-third day of July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1897. JOSEPH H. GRAY, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney, 71 Wall Street, New York City.

jy26-1aw6wM&s4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ROBERT EMMET DUNHAM, plaintiff, against JOHN A. DERAISMES, Francis J. Deraismes, Amelia F. Dunham, Emma J. Storey, Maria L. Combs, Martha J. Deraismes, John L. Deraismes, and Edward J. Deraismes, children of Edward J. Deraismes, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 19, 1897. SAUNDERS, WEBB & WORCESTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office No. 35 Nassau St., New York City.

To Francis J. J. Deraismes, Amelia F. Dunham, Emma J. Storey, Marie L. Combs, Martha J. Deraismes, John L. Deraismes, and Edward J. Deraismes, children of Edward J. Deraismes: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice Supreme Court, dated the 20th July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated August 7, 1897. SAUNDERS, WEBB & WORCESTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. au9-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARONSTEIN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURICE ARONSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bostwick, Morrell & Bates, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. THEODORE G. WEIL, Executor; FANNIE ARONSTEIN, Executrix. BOSTWICK, MORRELL & BATES, Attorneys for Executor and Executrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. mh1-1aw6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R. R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE, 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.

Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM
5th Av. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

MEDICAL.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 40th St., near B'way.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SIXTH AVENUE, CORNER OF ELEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN, plaintiff, against JOHN GLASS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 25th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Annexed District of the City and County of New York, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, at the corner formed by its intersection with the Eighth Avenue; thence southerly along the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly running thence westerly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street fifty-six feet; ten and one-half inches to land now or formerly belonging to the estate of John Rogers; thence along the same on a line at right angles to Greenwich Avenue one hundred and forty feet and six inches; thence southerly parallel to Greenwich Avenue fifty feet and six inches; thence easterly on a line at right angles to Greenwich Avenue one hundred and sixty-six feet and seven inches to the westerly side of the Sixth Avenue, thence northerly along the same nine feet and six inches to the southerly side of Eleventh Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 2, 1897.

THOMAS L. FEITNER, Referee.

RITCH, WOODFORD, HOYES & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, New York City. au2-2aw3tuM&Th&su23

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ABRAHAM L. NEWBERGER, plaintiff, against LOTTIE E. STEIN, Myer J. Stein, and Jacob A. Stein, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1897, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2d day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, distant one hundred and forty-one (141) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Second Avenue and the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the middle line of the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets; thence westerly, along said line, sixteen (10) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches, to the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Fiftieth Street, sixteen (10) feet, to the point of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 245 East Fiftieth Street.—Dated New York, August 6th, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 85 Nassau Street, New York City. au9-2aw8wM&Th&au30

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRIETTA STARR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GALLAGHER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 26th day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues in the Nineteenth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street aforesaid, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet four inches to the middle of the block, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and four inches to the place of beginning. said lot being further known as lot No. 9 on the map of the Hermitage made by Daniel Eweh, City Surveyor, in 1825, and filed in the Register's office of the City of New York as lot number three hundred and eleven (311).—Dated New York, August 14th, 1897. THEODORE F. MILLER, Referee.

FEITNER & BECK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 56 Wall St., N. Y.

aug.16-2aw3wM&Th&sept.8.

FIRST AVENUE AND NINETY-SIXTH STREET. —Supreme Court.—CONGRESS BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED, plaintiff, vs. HUGH O'NEILL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 23d day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue; running thence southerly along the said westerly side of First Avenue two hundred and one (201) feet four inches (4) to the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street one hundred and forty (140) feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue two hundred and one (201) feet four (4) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street; running thence easterly along said southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street one hundred and forty (140) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 30, 1897.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City. au2-2aw8wM&Th&au23

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 129th St. Pier, 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts. 22d St. Pier, 9 "

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Autos and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM

Trips Saved. Fine Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, Aug. 26, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Nov. 13, 10 AM | Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM | Fl. Bism'ck, Sept. 16, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Prussia, Aug. 28, 7 A.M. | Pennsylva'a, Sept. 4, 11 AM
First Cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22
PARIS.....Sept. 8 | PARIS.....Sept. 29

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM | Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon
Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon | Switzerland, Sept. 15, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Thursday, Sat., Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE Poirot, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Italian way fare to Paris and landing charges. Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Jackson St.

Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM | Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM | Lucania, Oct. 2, 11 AM

Extra Sailings.

Servia, Aug. 24, noon | Aurania, Sept. 7, noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 343 Broadway, or Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
COMANCHE.....Friday, Aug. 27
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Aug. 30
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 1

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Dinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUNING, ELISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISE BRUNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wayland E. Benjamin, No. 2,293 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1897.—Dated New York City, May 7th, 1897. LOUIS UTHOFF, HENRY MIDDENDORF, Executors. W. E. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Executors, 2,293 Third Avenue, New York City. m10-1aw6mM

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CAMPBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, Erwin I. Spink, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1897. ROBERT J. DYATT, LILLIAN ASH, RICHARD M. MARTIN, Executors. ERWIN I. SPINK, Attorney for Executors, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City. ap12-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore rcute and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, No. 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 21 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C.—4:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A. B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, WHEELER, CORNING, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4

DOCTORS FAVOR SUBWAYS

They Declare the Tearing Up of the Streets Causes Malaria and Kindred Diseases.

GERMS UNDER THE SURFACE

The Soil Saturated with Noxious Matter—Pipes Should Be Where They Can Be Watched and Readily Reached.

The physicians of the city are apparently unanimous in the opinion that the digging up of the streets for repairs to underground pipes and conduits and other purposes is a serious injury to the health of the public, and that a system of subways would prevent much of the sickness from which the people now suffer, and would diminish the death rate.

Several representative physicians in active practice in various parts of New York were questioned on the subject yesterday. All said the same thing—that the disturbance of the soil, especially at this season of the year, causes malaria, which not only weakens the system and makes it liable to contract disease, but lessens its powers of resistance and recuperation.

Dr. George S. Conant of 148 East Eighteenth Street expressed his opinion emphatically. "There is no doubt about that matter," he said. "I do not believe there is a physician in New York who will not say that the digging and exposure of the soil in warm weather causes masked forms of malaria in its neighborhood. It is hard to trace the origin of many diseases, but we know that conditions of the soil beneath the surface are frequently favorable for the retention and development of various germs which are released into the air when the soil is disturbed.

"Take, for instance, a street in which there are sewer, water, steam, and gas pipes, all leaking more or less. The soil becomes saturated with a mixture of gases and vapors. The warmth develops nests of germs from sewage or seepage, and the men who dig down to repair an old pipe or place a new one are likely at any time to throw these nests where they are subject to the action of sun and wind and rain. The germs may then go anywhere, or be breathed in by hundreds of people.

"As the city becomes older, and its soil becomes more permeated with noxious matters, the danger and injury from digging will increase.

"Where asphalt covers the roadways the conditions underground are particularly bad. The mass of fetid and infectious matter is hermetically sealed under the asphalt and baked by the heat. Then the street is opened, and all is released into the air with a rush.

"The subways would gather all the pipes where leaks could be detected immediately, and where the air could circulate freely among them. Germs of disease may lie dormant in the soil for years and can, of course, do no harm while they are there. They are aroused to life and activity when carried to the air. If the soil beneath the streets could be left undisturbed, and if roadways once put down remained permanently, the general health of the city would, I am sure, be very much improved."

Dr. James N. Bishop of 30 West Thirty-sixth Street said the digging of the streets for the subways would probably cause much malarious sickness in the city during the three or four years he supposed it would continue, but that it would be better to have the work done once for all and then leave the streets undisturbed. Wherever digging is done in the Summer and Autumn malaria is developed, and with the present system of continual upturning and disturbance of the earth there must be continual malaria year after year indefinitely. He was sure, he said, the inflammatory maladies, especially erysipelas, he had found in his practice were caused by poisonous exhalations from excavations. Troubles of this kind made patients peculiarly liable to diphtheria and kindred diseases, and affections of the throat and lungs. He is somewhat familiar with the subway and sewerage systems of Paris and heartily favors similar systems for New York. He thought every physician in the city would concur in the opinion that from a medical standpoint the subways would bring a vast improvement over present conditions.

Every other physician who was seen indorsed these opinions heartily. Several of them said if the constant excavation of the streets was stopped the annual exodus from the city in the Summer would be much diminished. New York, they say, is naturally one of the most healthy cities in the world. The water supply is practically perfect, and all the sanitary conditions are good except the occasional malaria. If that could be avoided—and leaving the soil permanently undisturbed would probably avoid it—people could be advised safely to spend even the hottest months here, and Fifth Avenue would not again look, as it now does, like a street in a city where a plague is raging.

MORE WORRY FOR HUSSEY.

His Unsuspected Wealth Makes a Tax Collector Solicitous.

There is nothing but trouble for old Thomas Hussey, the eccentric Alabamian who was found on Broadway last week with over $34,000 in cash and securities in his boots and pockets. He has not ceased his abuse of the police since those worthies blazoned forth the stories of his wealth, and has been ill ever since last Friday from worry over the possible demands that may be made upon him. A physician is now in attendance upon him, and he is yet with his grandniece, Mrs. Harriet Mitchell, 8 Vine Street Brooklyn. He will see no one.

But now a new source of worry confronts the old man. He has not heard of it yet, but when he does the police and other public officers will be further abused. An Alabama Tax Collector has heard the stories of his wealth and at the first opportunity a demand will be made upon him for $1,549.66 delinquent taxes. Every one in Alabama thought Hussey a man of moderate means and so the Tax Collector paid but little attention to him or his vagaries. In all previous years he escaped taxation except upon $12,000 in real estate. Now taxation on these items stares him in the face: $15,000 in bonds of the City of Savannah, 48 coupons on them; 100 shares of New York Central stock; money hoarded, $11,773; total, $34,833.

His relatives will break the news to him carefully.

A Boy Seriously Injured.

James Shields, the gripman of the Columbus Avenue cable road who on Saturday evening ran over twelve-year-old Harry Downing of 360 West Fifty-third Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and was held to await the result of the lad's injuries. Downing teased an Italian girl at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street on Saturday, and she gave chase to him. While running away, the boy fell in front of Shields's car and was seriously injured about the legs and body. The lad is lying in a critical condition at Bellevue Hospital. The gripman says he is not to blame for the accident.

Refused to Pay Policy Winnings.

John Gunning of 310 East Thirty-fifth Street had his revenge yesterday when James Woods was held for trial by Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Police Court for keeping an alleged policy shop in the rear of an express office at 200 East Twenty-fifth Street. Gunning claimed that he played numbers 42—37—24 on Friday last and won $30. When he went to Woods and demanded his winnings, Woods laughed at him and refused to hand over the money. Gunning then had Woods arrested for keeping a policy shop, and laughed when Woods was locked up.

Run Down by a Wagon and Injured.

Mrs. Leah Terhune of 802 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, was run down on the Hudson Boulevard by a wagon of John Koellish of Washington and Third Streets, on Saturday night. Two of her ribs were broken, and she suffered other internal injuries. Koellish was arrested and held to answer a charge of atrocious assault.

Two Young Highwaymen Caught.

A policeman saw a gang of young men in Long Island City hold up James Murphy on Sixth Street, near East Avenue, on Saturday night and demand money for drinks. He arrested two of them, James Murnane and David Daley, and they will be arraigned this morning. It is said they make a practice of this.

NOT A GUIDO RENI.

Owner and Painting at the Same Police Station—It Is a Copy.

The painting of the Saviour, with the name of Guido Reni inscribed upon it, which was found on Third Avenue on Saturday afternoon, remained in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station all Saturday night unclaimed, while Capt. Creeden and his men pondered over the mystery surrounding it. The explanation lay within their grasp, however, all the night.

It was revealed yesterday morning when the prisoners were brought from the cells. Policeman Sturke, who brought in the painting, uttered an exclamation of surprise, and, pointing to a well-dressed young man among the prisoners, cried: "Why, there he is! There's the owner!"

The prisoner referred to was arrested Saturday afternoon on Lexington Avenue, near One Hundred and Tenth Street, on a charge of intoxication. His name is Henry Clay Traybold, a lawyer, of Bergen Field, N. J. Policeman Sturke remembered as soon as he saw him that on Saturday he had noticed Traybold going through Third Avenue with a picture under one arm, wrapped up in the same manner as the one that he found later in a doorway.

Mr. Traybold was taken before Magistrate Brann, in the Harlem Police Court, where he explained that the picture is not an original, but a very fine copy, made by a distinguished Italian artist years ago. One of his clients in New York gave it to him on Saturday, and he started for home with it under his arm. He stopped to drink on his way and lost the picture.

Mr. Traybold was discharged by the Magistrate, and started for home again, with the picture under his arm.

THE TROUBLES OF TOURISTS.

Three Hours' Work Over a Passenger's Trunks—He Pays $600 Duty—Arrivals on La Gascogne.

The French Line steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday, had nearly 300 passengers, who were subjected to the full annoyance of the Dingley customs regulations.

L. de Rutherfurd, his wife, and three children, J. W. Rutherfurd, and Miss de Rutherfurd, one party, had twenty-four trunks, and their examination took three hours.

The ordeal in this case was aggravated by what may have been a misunderstanding. In Mr. de Rutherfurd's declaration his property was valued at $75. This is considered as Mr. de Rutherfurd's estimate of the value of dutiable goods he had with him, for he said his property is worth $3,000. This was reported, and the trunks were thoroughly examined by Inspectors, who found Paris gowns, Brussels lace, Irish linen, and other valuable goods, for which Mr. de Rutherfurd was required to pay $600.

Charles G. West, former Superintendent of the French Line, returned on La Gascogne from Paris, where he went to explain to the Directors about the charges preferred against him by one of the company's Inspectors, who reported a shortage in Mr. West's accounts.

Mr. Forget, the New York agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, who returned a week ago, said that Mr. West had failed to clear himself of the charges, and that he had been authorized to use his discretion in the matter of proceeding against the Superintendent. Mr. West would not make any statement.

Among other passengers on La Gascogne were Bishop Thomas Byrne, Leon Barre, J. M. Borjes, Dr. Gibier, the Rev. J. Gleason, and H. G. Stanley.

ENGINE JUMPED THE TRACK.

Left the Rails While Switching at Rector Street.

Trains on the Sixth Avenue elevated road were blocked for about fifteen minutes last night by Engine No. 323, in charge of Engineer McCord, which jumped the track while switching from the down-town to the up-town track at Rector Street, at about 8:15 o'clock.

Trains on both tracks were stalled as far up as Grand Street. Only the rear wheels of the engine were derailed, and five minutes only were consumed in replacing it, but it took ten minutes more to get the trains in anything like running order. In the meantime hundreds of belated excursionists had to wait at the South Ferry terminal.

POLICE HINT AT MURDER.

Daniel Mahoney Found on East Side with a Badly Wounded Head.

Daniel Mahoney, sixty years old and homeless, is in Gouverneur Hospital suffering from injuries that will probably result in his death. He was picked up at the corner of Canal and Forsyth Streets early yesterday morning by Patrolman McConville in a helpless condition, suffering from a deep cut over the eye.

He went into a state of utter collapse when arraigned in Essex Market Court, and was removed to the hospital, where the physicians say he has small chances for recovery. The police say it is possible that the man was dealt a blow by some person with murderous intent.

Dog Devoured by Sea Lion.

A sea lion devoured a small pug dog which was smuggled into Glen Island yesterday by a woman, who had hidden him under a wrap. Shortly before noon, thirteen lions were basking in the sun on a raft at the south side of the pond. It was near feeding time, and they were hungry. The seals and sea lions prefer fresh fish, but they are not averse to gulping down any moving object that looks plump and juicy, so when the little pug dog shot over the embankment the lions made a simultaneous dash into the water. They immediately sank under the surface, but a moment later one of them appeared within a foot of the dog. The latter was swimming toward shore, apparently unconscious of danger. He turned his head in the direction of the lion, which disappeared with the dog a moment later. The lion soon came to the surface again, but the dog was not to be seen. The woman said a boy had tossed her pet into the water, but the lad said he had merely chased the dog to get him off the donkey track, and he had jumped into the water.

Had His Booty in His Pockets.

Policeman Stetzer of the Madison Street Station early yesterday morning arrested William Burke, who refused to give his address. The officer was led to believe, from the man's actions, that he was a dangerous character, and took him in. When searched, there were found on his person a silver table bell, fourteen silver teaspoons, two silver tablespoons, two silver sugarspoons, two pairs of silver knives and forks, and one silver butter knife. Burke was held in the Essex Market Court on a charge of larceny, bail being placed at $500.

Charged with Grand Larceny.

George Peck, thirty-seven years old, of Thirty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, was yesterday held for examination by Magistrate Simms, in Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of grand larceny. On May 6 he was in the employ of Mrs. Mary Gunderman of 513 West Fifty-fifth Street. On that day he is charged with having bought $500 worth of groceries for her store, sold the goods, and abandoned the truck in Alexander Avenue.

Passed a Bad Coin on a Little Girl.

Mamie O'Brien, eight years old, of Henderson and Tenth Streets, Jersey City, conducted a lemonade stand in front of her home yesterday. She had taken in about $1 when a well-dressed young man bought a glass of lemonade. He gave the child a silver dollar in payment for it, and she gave him the change. Shortly after the girl discovered that the dollar was counterfeit. The police were notified, but the young man cannot be found.

Live Baby Found with a Dead One.

Two babies, one alive and the other dead, were found wrapped together in a thicket near Long Island City yesterday. They were males, apparently twins, about a week old, and had been there for some time. The survivor of the two was taken to St. John's Hospital, and the other was removed to the Morgue. The living child was almost starved to death.

Working Girls' House Warming.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society of New York will open their new house at Hill Crest, Santa Clara, Franklin County, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon. An interesting programme has been prepared to appropriately celebrate the opening of the retreat.

CAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE

Now It Has a Family and the Boran-Lenahan Feud Is at an End.

INCIDENT OF TENEMENT LIFE

How a Quarrel About a Foundling Severed a Friendship, Led the Combatants to a Police Court, and Was Healed.

To the relief of some and the secret disappointment of others of the residents of the tenements in Fifty-seventh Street, west of Tenth Avenue, nature has ended the Boran-Lenahan feud. For nearly ten months it has annoyed the neighborhood, while it also furnished gossip for it, but now it is over, and the ordinary, everyday incidents of tenement life will again receive their due share of attention.

The friendship existing between the families of Thomas Boran and Michael Lenahan was for several years regarded by the neighborhood as the arch type of its kind. The apartments of both families are on the third floor front of McCormick's tenement, and, although a hallway separates them, it was until war was declared no barrier to their intercourse. The families were always together, and the heads of both families having life jobs in tearing up Fifth Avenue, always went to work and returned together. The wives imitated their husbands, and if a little "bluin'" or "staarch" was wanted by one, the other loaned it readily. Together they hung out the "wash" and exchanged neighborly confidences; together they went to market, and the children of both families had two mothers, from whom they received correction or condolence, as circumstances demanded. Mary Ellen Boran and Katie Lenahan were fast friends, while "Jimmie" Lenahan and Marry Ellen were even more to each other. Each Boran looked up to "Jimmie," from whom he was learning to be a gas fitter. Needless to say the younger children were playmates.

Outbreak of the Feud.

One day early last Winter one of the little ones found a kitten in the recess under the stairs leading from the front entrance, and it was a little kitten, with soft, pearl-gray fur and blinking eyes that gazed with wonder and fear upon the shrieking, howling mob of youngsters who surrounded its captor.

It is unnecessary to add that desire of possession led to a struggle which not only damaged the cat, but sent six children weeping up the stairs. Little "Tommie" Boran had the kitten, when his mother and Mrs. Lenahan demanded to know what all the trouble was about. When order was to some extent restored, each side told its story, while the mothers laughed and joked. When it came to decide what was to be done with the kitten a jarring note was struck. Nobody knows at this time what was said or who said it, but the entire tenement knew that something had been said and that the "soft answer that turneth away wrath" had not been forthcoming. From the storm cleared temporarily the Boran boy still had the kitten, but his mother was no longer on visiting terms with Mrs. Lenahan.

Of course, the husbands were drawn into the dispute. Neither had sat down to his dinner that evening before he knew how badly Mrs. Boran had treated Mrs. Lenahan and how disgracefully Mrs. Lenahan had abused Mrs. Boran. Neither thought the quarrel serious, and when they met later on the sidewalk in front of the house they joked each other about the readiness of women to quarrel over so trifling a cause as a cat. Then Lenahan's face became serious, and he said:

"That bye Tommie of yures, ye'll be watchin' of him."

Mr. Boran's face clouded, and he retorted that Lenahan's Mike was worse than his Tommie. Before they had decided the momentous question a policeman and a score of neighbors were mixed up in a rough-and-tumble fight, and it was only by threatening dire punishment that the Magistrate in the Yorkville Police Court persuaded them to shake hands next morning.

From that time there was war between the families. Boran and Lenahan took different routes to work, and their wives took different days for their washing. They talked about each other in loud tones, and the things they said were not complimentary. Mary Ellen Boran told Katie Lenahan what she thought of her, and declined to dance with "Jimmie." The children were warned if they played together they would be punished and put to bed.

Good Luck for the Cat.

In the meantime the real cause of the trouble was having a good time. The lot of a kitten pet in a tenement is usually a hard one, but that particular case was an exception; the feud gave it importance. It was guarded and attended with anxious care, washed and cleaned and beribboned until it grew to be "as fine a Maltese as any in the town," and all the Boran family petted and fondled it and discoursed upon its merits whenever any of the Lenahan family were around to see or hear.

One day Mrs. Lenahan found her entire weekly wash bespattered with dirty snow, and promptly whipped Tommie Boran. Then Mrs. Boran whipped Mickie Lenahan, and the two families were again paraded in the Yorkville Court.

Then ensued a system of reprisals between the families that was the talk of the neighborhood and the despair of the policemen on the beat. Still the cat grew sleeker and sleeker, and the neighbors openly pitied the Lenahans and envied the Borans.

Both families suffered from the feud. Mickie Lenahan, while carrying a can of beer, was tripped in the dark hallway. Mrs. Boran's clothesline was cut and the pulley was stolen. A fight between Mary Ellen's "friend" and Katie's "steady company" at the "Mock Turtle Club ball," culminating in the arrest and fining of both; attempts to steal, drown, poison, and other assaults on the cat, now grown large and conceited; several fights between Jimmie Lenahan and Dennie Boran, and so on through the Spring and into the Summer.

Friends of both families offered their services as meditors, the police and the district leader endeavored to bring about harmony, but they all failed.

Peace at Last.

One day last week the cat disappeared, to the consternation of the combatants and the ill-concealed satisfaction of the other tenants of the house. No trace of it could be found anywhere, and rewards were offered in vain. Accusations were made and met with indignant denial and sneers. Then, by chance, Tommie Boran and Mickie Lenahan met in the front hall, and as their enmity was long since departed, they decided to risk parental chastisement and join in a game of ball. The ball went into the recess under the stairway, and both boys dived after it. Then they shrieked in unison. The lost was found. There was the cat. It had increased and multiplied, and there were enough kittens for both families—five of them, pretty, soft, and warm, with their eyes still closed. Five beautiful little kittens.

The boys rushed up stairs, Tommie carrying two and Mickie three, while the mother followed afoot. In the upper hallway they met their brothers and sisters and exhibited their find. When the children were discussing the manifold beauties of the tiny kittens their mothers peered from their rooms on opposite sides of the hall. Their eyes met. Just then the mother cat scratched Mickie Lenahan, and Mrs. Boran drove the animal away, calling it a spiteful beast. That act of grace conquered Mrs. Lenahan. She crossed the hall and said, loud enough for all the children to hear:

"Mrs. Boran, Mam! I think we've all bin fules."

"An' I'm sure of it," said Mrs. Boran, and that ended the great Boran-Lenahan feud

Alleged Forger Held for Trial.

Eleazor L. Rogers, arrested Friday for attempting to pass a worthless check on the Merriam Book Company of 67 Fifth Avenue, was yesterday held for trial by Magistrate Simms in Jefferson Market Court. Rogers is twenty-five years old and comes from Boston. The name of B. F. Bennett was forged to the check, which was for $22.50. It is alleged that he has obtained money of E. P. Dutton, Bloom Brothers, S. Strauss & Sons, the Harris Suspender Company, and others on worthless checks.

Unlicensed Engineer Held.

Andrew Fisher of 371 Eighth Avenue was arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon charged with running an engine in the building at 143 Fourth Avenue without a license. He was held in $500 bail for examination. Proprietor Holland of the building became his bondsman.

GOOD FOR ONLY ONE HOUR.

Coney Island's Wave of Reform Begins Bravely, but Goes Out with the Tide.

For an hour yesterday it appeared as if Coney Island was to be reformed, but it was only for that hour, and afterward the good old times prevailed. The temporary purity was due to the fact that at Police Headquarters some one discovered an old law which prohibits everything at Coney Island with the exception of life itself.

Early in the day Captain Collins and Assistant District Attorneys Baker and Pladwell held a conference, at which the Captain was informed of the law. The Captain learned that Section 277 of the Penal Code, which applies to the Sabbath law, makes it a violation for any performance on the Sabbath day of tragedy, comedy, or opera, ballet, farce, burlesque, negro minstreisy, negro or other dancing, wrestling, boxing, sparring contests, trials of strength, juggiery or acrobatic feats.

Shortly after this a squad of forty men were turned out after being informed of the law with orders to make arrests in all cases when necessary and with imperative instructions to make a written report to the Captain of all violations of the Sabbath law. To impress the men more forcibly, the Captain warned the men that if they failed to report any violations their shields would be taken away.

Within half an hour the Captain's office was besieged by the proprietors and managers of the music halls, who said to the Captain that if they were forced to obey that section they might as well close up at once. In reply to their pleadings, the Captain said he did not make the laws, but the District Attorney had ordered him to enforce them. He added that the penalty for the violation of the law was a year imprisonment and a fine of $500.

For about an hour the law was obeyed to the letter. But one by one the places opened up and before 3 o'clock the Sabbath law had been carried away with the outgoing tide. All the shows along the Bowery were in full blast as usual, and the fact that the Raines law sandwiches grew scarcer and scarcer was to the police proper proof that meals had been served and eaten.

Toward evening District Attorney Backus came down and overlooked the result of his labors. He found numerous things that were not to his liking and peremptorily ordered the arrest of a "character reader" whose sign card proclaimed that she was still looking into the future for a cash consideration, stopped the performance of a pantomime at the Sea Beach Palace, and closed one hotel where the service of sandwiches with liquid refreshments was not observable. He said that his purification broom was working wonders, and that he had compelled several seasiders to procure State liquor tax certificates for the sale of liquor.

These new licensees are P. H. McCann, who was but recently convicted of brutally assaulting Special Policeman Michael Hayes of Brooklyn, and James Gilkinson, owner of the Sea Beach Dancing Pavilion, and Michael Hogan, the proprietor of "Hogan's Alley," which, with one of McGann's shows, divides the patronage on the Old Iron Pier.

STILL LOOKING FOR WARNER.

Missing Lawyer Said to Have Confided Details of Kidnapping Scheme to a Friend.

The police of this city were apparently no nearer success yesterday in their efforts to find Lawyer Albert S. Warner than when they first started to look for him in connection with the Conway child kidnapping case at Albany. Acting Inspector O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, while admitting that his men are looking for Warner, declines to say what, if any, charge has been made against him or if a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The office at 1,298 Broadway is under surveillance, but Warner has not been there in several days. All the policemen around the Tenderloin district know him by sight, and although he has changed his appearance considerably by shaving his beard it is not thought likely that he will show himself, even if he be still in the city, until the chase after him cools a little.

Warner's father and mother live in a flat in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the police went there once more to see if they could learn his present whereabouts. They met with no more success than they had on searching his old haunts down town.

When Warner was arrested for attempting to blackmail Bernard J. Myers in July Mme. D'Amico, a dressmaker in Sixth Avenue, furnished $1,500 bail for him, giving as security some Brooklyn lots transferred to her for that purpose, it is said, by Frank G. Albinger, a civil engineer with an office at 123 Liberty Street. Mr. Albinger knows Warner well, and a few weeks ago Warner asked him for a loan of $200. He asked what the money was needed for, and Warner told him he had a scheme to kidnap the children of rich parents and hold them for ransom, and that he needed some capital to carry out the idea.

Mr. Albinger considered the project as a fairy story especially constructed to induce him to advance the money, and laughingly said he had not $200 at command. He thought no more of the scheme until Warner's name was mentioned in the report of the Conway kidnapping, and then he told the police.

Many other such tales were told yesterday and the day before, and Detective Walsh of Capt. Chapman's precinct, who heard most of them, said if Warner had committed half the crimes and formulated half the nefarious schemes attributed to him he must be a genius to have kept out of prison so long.

PHOSPHATE WORKS BURNED.

Schooner in the River at Paulsborough, N. J., Also Destroyed.

WOODBURY, N. J., Aug. 22.—Fire almost totally destroyed the big phosphate works of D. P. Thompson at Paulsborough this morning. The buildings, which covered over three acres, were totally consumed. Everything in the buildings was destroyed. All the machinery was ruined, with tons of manufactured fertilizer and large quantities of raw material.

The schooner Addie Bacon, which was lying at the wharf with material on board, caught fire. She was cut loose and drifted down stream into Mantua Creek. The crew worked hard to save the vessel, and had a narrow escape from being burned. They finally had to take to the yawl and allow the boat to burn.

The fire is thought to have resulted from spontaneous combustion. Several hundred persons gathered to fight the flames, but could do little. Seven big buildings were wrecked.

The loss is estimated at $200,000. There was insurance to the amount of $170,000. The fire was discovered by the watchman, and had gained great headway before anything was done to check it.

TRIED TO ATTACH THE ORGAN.

Mrs. Turkyle of St. Paul's, Montvale, Keeps Out the Marshal.

MONTVALE, N. J., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Jacob Turkyle is defending St. Paul's Episcopal Church against an officer of the law. Borough Marshal White has a writ of attachment against the organ used in the church. The return of the writ is due to-morrow, but it is as yet unserved, and it is predicted it will be returned unsatisfied. Mrs. Turkyle is the wife of the Mayor of the village. Milo Reddick built the church building. He asserts $57 is still owed to him. He obtained the writ and directed the Marshal to serve it.

Last evening the Marshal went to the church to make the attachment. Mrs. Turkyle, who is one of the leading members of the church, refused to allow him to enter the building. She asserted that the organ belonged to her. The Marshal then threatened to break into the building to get at the desired article. Upon this the woman threatened to shoot the Marshal if he did as he threatened.

The organ was used to-day, and Mrs. Turkyle says it shall not be levied upon.

New Branch Trolley Line Opened.

The Staten Island Electric Railroad Company on Saturday evening formally opened its branch from Port Richmond to Bull's Head, the interior of Staten Island. An illuminated car with the word "Onward" emblazoned in electric lights and with local officials and a brass band as passengers made the initial trip over the new branch.

Pummeled with a Wine Bottle.

James B. Keefe, a bartender at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, is said to be in a serious condition as a result of the pummeling which William Murray, another hotel employe, gave him with a wine bottle in the barroom of the hotel late Friday night. Murray was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Vaughn on a warrant issued by Justice Nostrand.

EVILS OF "BOSS" SYSTEM

The Rev. Dr. Morse Says It Is Destructive in Politics, Business, and Ecclesiastics.

CHRIST WAS A SERVANT

His Advent Meant Destruction of the Principles of Selfishness and Putting in Its Place the Law of Self Sacrifice.

"Bossism" in politics, in business, in social life, and in ecclesiastics, was the subject of a sharp rebuke at the hands of the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse, in the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday.

Taking as his text, St. John, xiii., 4, 5: "He riseth from supper, and laid aside His garments, and took a towel and girded Himself. After that, He poureth water into a basin and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith He was girded," the speaker drew a parallel between the service of God and the "bossism" of man. He said: "Christ was no sentimentalist. He did not stop to debate with sentimental philosophers or scholastic charlatans. He was never ambitious to popularize what He said or did. Christ was immensely practical. He never wrote a poem or a thesis on ethics, yet He lived a faultlessly moral life, and His words were full of poetic beauty."

The sermon laid special emphasis on the ministry of service. "Christ was a servant—the highest glory of the human life is to serve. The greatest bane of humanity is selfishness. This ruined the old nations and precipitated empires and kingdoms. It is this factor which may lead to the overthrow of this Republic.

"Political bossism is a crime; it is selfishness flowered out into tyranny. Ecclesiastical despotism is blasphemy; it is an attempt to subordinate consciences to the empire of one conscience; it is religious despotism; it destroys individuality, which is the glory of man and woman. Czars, Emperors, Kings, excathedra ecclesiastics are living absurdities. Sultanism is a monstrous insult to God and an unutterable curse to humanity. One head is not big enough and does not secrete wisdom enough to control a nation or a church. The President of the United States is not a ruler, but a servant. When he ceases to be a servant he will begin to be a despot. In the light of a God who alone is King and Potentate, stopping to wash human feet, and so becoming a servant, the thrones, kingdoms, empires, and dynasties built by man should vanish forever from the face of the earth.

"What is the Church? What is it here for? Is it a social club, or a school for the culture of aestheticism? Should there be cliques, parties, cabalistic combines, and ex-pie interests, or is the Church a great mother, whose heart love seeks to nourish and educate her children? The advent of Christ meant the destruction of the principles of selfishness and putting in its place the law of self-sacrifice, so beautifully taught by the text."

EFFECTS OF THE RAINES LAW.

Millions Lost to Citizens of New York and Hundreds Out of Employment.

Julius Harburger, formerly Commissioner of Excise, in speaking yesterday afternoon before the members of the Albemarle Association at Odd Fellows' Hall, said, concerning the Raines law, that it had entailed a yearly loss to the citizens of New York of $6,000,000 to $7,000,000.

"There are now," he said, "several thousand vacant stores in New York, a larger number of untenanted stores in this city than there have been at any time since the financial panic of 1873. More than 2,000 saloons have been closed, and nearly all the saloons so closed have been minor places of the better character, frequented by workingmen and by law-abiding persons, while the business of the dives, under the name of Raines hotels, has been most unblushingly revived, and there is no method under the law adopted by Mr. Raines and his hayseed associates for shutting out these places, as was the rule under the old law.

"Every one familiar with the City of New York (though, I suppose Senator Raines, in his country home down on the farm in Canandaigua, has never heard of it, and would, perhaps, deny the existence of such a thing,) has heard of the Summer restaurants on the banks of the Bronx River, where, following a custom general in Europe, Sunday parties for dinners or suppers on the banks of the stream, in the woods, are a form of popular and innocent diversion. The proprietor of such a restaurant informed me recently that he had been compelled to close, not by lack of of patronage, not by the condition of the times, and not by reason of inability or unwillingness to attend to the care of his patrons, but by the Raines law, which imposes upon him a tax of $800 a year, for furnishing, not wine, but wine with meals only, to patrons on Sundays in Summer time, and as there are about four months of this business, from June to September, and as the total license is $800, this is equivalent to $200 a month, or $50 per Sunday, and as the tax of $50 for furnishing, perhaps, fifty or sixty dinners in a day is impracticable, this place is only one of a number which have been closed, to the injury of hundreds of persons, to the loss of a large business in this city, and to great inconvenience. Though Senator Raines seems to believe that by law men can be prevented from drinking, I do not believe that even he will claim that men can be stopped from eating where they have the money to pay for meals. Hundreds of men in New York have been thrown out of employment in various capacities in saloons and restaurants, while the work of the dives has been resumed and of the Raines hotels, open, not only during the usual business and night hours, but all night as well. And if there be any menace to the sobriety of a great community, an injury to the health and welfare of its people greater than 'all-night' houses, where strong drinks are retailed, I do not know what it is."

THE FEAST OF ST. BERNARD.

Holy Relic Exposed on Altar of the Blessed Virgin.

St. Bernard's Church, on West Fourteenth Street, was crowded yesterday morning and evening in honor of the patron saint of the church, whose festal day it was. There was high mass in the morning and vespers in the evening, rendered by an augmented choir.

The holy relic of St. Bernard was exposed all day on the altar of the Blessed Virgin. Father Considine of Troy, Inspector of the parochial schools, officiated, and preached the sermon.

Father McDowell Takes Charge.

The Rev. Joseph McDowell, recently appointed rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, to succeed the late Rev. John J. Tighe, entered upon his duties yesterday. He spoke briefly at each mass to a large congregation.

Held on a Serious Charge.

Joseph Falky, eighteen years old, a salesman, of 181 Mott Street, was held by Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, without bail to await the result of injuries he is charged with having inflicted on Antonio Rosbili, a bartender, at 174 Hester Street. The assault took place at 10 o'clock on Saturday night and in the saloon where Rosbili is employed. There was a general fight in progress in the saloon at the time of the cutting. Rosbili received two serious though not dangerous wounds in the abdomen. The police say that Falky was arrested and held in March last for assaulting a man with a knife. Upon that charge he was placed under $500 bonds for his good behavior.

Tried to Steal a Wheel.

Clarence and Victor Pepone of 212 West Eighty-fourth Street were yesterday held for trial in Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of attempted larceny. On Saturday evening they were caught trying to remove the large wheel from the elevator in the Star & Frost jewelry building, Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The wheel is valued at $200.

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COL. KATTE HOLDS HIS PLACE.

Declares that His Removal as Superintendent of Park Avenue Improvement Was Illegal.

Col. Walter Katte, one of the Commissioners for the Park Avenue improvement above One Hundred and Sixth Street, has decided to fight the resolution adopted by a majority of the Commissioners removing him from his place as superintending engineer of the work. The resolution presented by Commissioner Ernest Harvier was adopted at a meeting of the commission on Aug. 17.

Commissioner Harvier, referring to the proposed action of Col. Katte, said:

"The statute which regulates the work of the commission provides that it shall act upon any and all questions by a majority vote of its members. The resolution dismissing Col. Katte was adopted in this manner. I offered the resolution, and in doing so I said:

"'The reason for making this motion is that our board has exhausted the ordinary means to have its lawful authority recognized. By these means we have made no headway, and the obstacle is the absolute refusal of the engineer of this board to act under the direction of the board. The duties of Col. Katte to the New York Central Railroad, of which he is Chief Engineer, do not seem to be compatible with his duties as engineer of this board. The fact is that we are unable, by reason of this obstacle, to carry on and execute the work of the Park Avenue improvement, and, therefore, though reluctantly, I offer this motion for the appointment of another engineer.'

"Throughout the controversy, of which this matter seems to be the culmination, there has been a good deal said about 'the attitude of the Central Railroad,' as if, in some way, the Commissioners acted on sufferance, and, as it were, by permission of the Central Railroad. My opinion is that, in refusing to comply with the direction of the board and turn over the documents called for, the former engineer makes himself liable to removal not only as engineer but also as Commissioner."

Col. Katte has written to Mayor Strong and the other city officials having to do with the board that he considered his removal illegal, and would refuse to acquiesce in it until it was confirmed by the highest tribunal. He has declined to surrender the plans, and other papers to Lloyd Collis, son of Gen. Collis of the Department of Public Works, who was appointed his successor.

FIBRE PLANTS OF THE WORLD.

Descriptive Catalogue Issued by Department of Agriculture.

"A Descriptive Catalogue of Useful Fibre Plants of the World" has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. The foundation of the work is described as having been laid twenty years ago, when the Government secured the foreign collections of fibres exhibited at the Centennial Exposition.

With this material have been embodied the notes of collections from every important international exhibition since that of 1876. One thousand species are enumerated, the important ones being described and treated from botanical, agricultural, and industrial standpoints, with their scientific, commercial, common, and native names given. The list is arranged for ready reference, and treats of such fibres as are known to be now, or as have been, employed commercially; also those prepared by the natives in the countries where they abound, together with such as have been the subject of experiment, and have been shown at prominent industrial exhibitions.

The list of commercial species is not large; the experimental list is larger, while the greater number of the species come into the category of "Native fibres of which the Indian hemp used by the several North American Indian tribes for cordage, fishlines, and nets is an example."

The native, or aboriginal, American fibres have never been before brought together in any way approaching a complet list. The report contains 362 pages, 13 plates, and over 100 text figures.

Would-Be Suicide Discharged.

Annie Lydon, the lovesick Irish lass who attempted to throw herself into the East River at the foot of Seventieth Street Saturday night, but was prevented by Officer Thornton, was discharged by Magistrate Crane in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Her employer, Julius Katz of 336 East Seventieth Street, together with a cousin of the girl, appeared in court to ask for her release. They promised the Magistrate that they would see to it that no harm should befall the girl. Annie was determined, as told yesterday, to end her existence because Dennis White, her lover, had decided to postpone their marriage. White did not appear at court.

Italians Engage in a Fight.

While several Italians were engaged in a game of "roll the ball" in front of the tenement at 310 West Sixty-ninth Street yesterday evening a dispute arose which ended in a general row. Concilio Buzzio, eighteen years old, struck Michael Marchino, aged thirty-one, on the head with a wooden ball used in playing the game, inflicting a bad scalp wound. Marchino retaliated by thrusting a long knife into Buzzio's throat, causing a deep wound. Both men were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and after their injuries were dressed they were locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Suicide's Identity Established.

It was ascertained yesterday that the man who shot himself in Battery Park on July 6 was Edward Ascher, fifty-four years old, a salesman who had long been out of employment. The identification was established from a pair of shoes still at the Morgue. Meyer Kirtz, a shoemaker of 150 East Fifty-fourth Street, a friend of the dead man, made the identification. Ascher's body was buried in Potter's Field a few days after he killed himself.

A Patrolman Accidentally Shot.

Patrolman James F. Harvey of the Macdougal Street Police Station was seriously wounded last evening by the accidental discharge of his pistol. He dropped the weapon on the floor and it was discharged, the ball entering